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The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 50— BOMBAY TUESDAY FEBRUARY 28 1928 ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING at MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
3 Mar.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx		20,847
7 April	RANCHI		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJAx		20,837
5 May,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	MOREA*		10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	16,988
2 June	MACEDONIA		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA*		0,985
16 ,,	CHINA		7,952
23 ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,572
30 ,,	MANTUA		10,946
7 July	RANPURA*		16,601
14 ,,	MOREA		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTANx	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
4 Aug.	RWALPINDI		16,619
11 ,,	MACEDONIA		11,120
18 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
25 ,,	CHINA		7,952

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

EXTRA SAILING OF S.S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES :—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1928		
15th March	DUMANA	8,427
5th April	MANELA	8,303
3rd May	DUMANA	8,441
14th June	MANORA	7,83

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928		
9th Mar.	YUBAYE MARU	Japan.
20th ,,	NALDERA	Colombo and Australia.
24th Apr.	DELTA	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
26th Apr.	NARKONDA	Colombo and Australia.
24th May	MOOLTAN	Colombo and Australia.
7th June	RAWALPINDI	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
Connecting at Colombo with COMORIN		for Australia.
5th July	RAJPUTANA	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
Connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA		for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
29th Feb.	KHANDALA	East & South Africa.
29th ,,	BANDRA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
2nd March	VARELA	Busreh via Karachi.
3rd ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
5th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
21st ,,	xELLORA	Mombasa

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
Tamatsu Maru..	4646	20 Feb.	1 Mar.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	25 ,,	6 ,,
Osaka Maru ..	3741	25 ,,	10 ,,
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 ,,	15 ,,
Tasmania Maru..	4105	7 March	18 ,,
Moji Maru ..	3757	18 ,,	29 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	21st Mar.	1 April.
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th ,,	13 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	th Apr	16 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6 85	16th Apr.	30 ,,
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th ,,	14 May.

*Passenger Steamer,

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru..	14th Feb.	28th Feb.
Honolulu Maru.	24th ,,	8th Mar.
Shingo Maru ..	29th ,,	12th ,,
Shinnoh Maru..	11th March	22nd ,,
Indo Maru ..	11th ,,	25th ,,
Celebes Maru ..	24th ,,	8th April,
Indus Maru ..	6th April	15th ,,
Borneo Maru ..	9th ,,	22nd ,,

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes :—

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The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to :—

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JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road.

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Address .....
Register No. .....
Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....

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Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs.	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs.	30,00,000
Reserved Fund		22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

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Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nanoji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay),

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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30 June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

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(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Kalchhordas.)

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NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions & commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—

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Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel Nos: 22044-24241.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY,
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
Satara City

The Bombay Chronicle

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BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager

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3 Months	5 0	6 4
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IN BUDHAWAR CHOWK.

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News Agent,
Poona Budhawar,
AND
(2) **POONA CAMP.**
MAIN ROAD.
Messrs. LA CROIX AND CO.
(3) SHAMSUDDIN ABDULALLY,
540, Centre Street
Poona.

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Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lisi Street, Mazagon, Bombay

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Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A competent SHORT-HAND-TYPIST with sound knowledge of English. A Christian preferred. Age from 18 to 25 years. Salary from Rs. 40/- to Rs. 60/-. Also a competent ACCOUNTANT with a thorough knowledge of accounts; salary Rs. 75/-. A competent SALESMAN in Machinrey, Hardware, Electrical lines, etc. Salary acuording to qualifications. A General DESPATCH CLERK; a Graduate preferred; three years' apprenticeship, salary commencing from Rs. 40/-. Apply to Box No. 2110, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". The Applicants must produce copies of photographs and letters of recommendations from two persons and necessary credentials.

A 30020

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hark" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay

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QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.

C R688

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N 30024

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR
'Bombay Chronicle,'
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A SUITABLE MATCH for a fair looking and well accomplished aged girl of Mulakanadu Sect; Telugu Brahmin community. One established in life will be preferred. Apply with horoscope stating particulars to Box No. 2109, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"

M R739

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Light weight cotton materials, similar in appearance to Woollen Tweeds. Ideal for summer suits. Wear splendidly. From As. 13|6 per yard. 27" wide.

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KAKOMI KHAKI DRILLS.

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CAWNPORE.

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REDUCTION IN THIRD CLASS FARES BY MAIL IN LOCAL BOOKING ONLY.

ON and from March 1st 1928, third class mail fares will be abolished on the G. I. P. Railway in local booking only. Third class passengers will not be carried by 3 Down and 4 Up Poona Mails or 5 Down and 6 Up Punjab Mails. Third class passengers travelling by the remaining mail trains will be charged ordinary fares and in order to prevent overcrowding 3rd class passengers will only be carried by the following trains when travelling distances of 100 miles or more.

Down	2 Up
7 Down	8 Up
9 Down *	10 Up *
27 Down *	30 Up *
29 Down	28 Up

* The existing restrictions as to booking by these trains will continue.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 27-2-1928.

30025

NOTIFICATION

UNDER ORDERS from the Railway Board, Government of India, the CENTRAL PUBLICITY BUREAU, INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS at present situated at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, will be transferred to Delhi with effect from the 15th March, 1928. The new address will be

The CENTRAL PUBLICITY BUREAU
Indian State Railways,
Old Secretariat, Delhi.

By Order
A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON.
Chief Publicity Officer.
Dated Bombay, 25th February, 1928.

30023

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR POSSESSING BUNGALOWS IN BANGALORE.

A new residential centre called the "New Extension" has been formed into Bungalow sites. It is centrally situated and close to the Government Offices, Educational Institutions, Hospitals, Mysore Bank, Chamber of Commerce, Race Course, Cubbon Park, Bazaars and Markets. The sites in the New Extension constitute an ideal place for putting up residential quarters by visitors, who resort to Bangalore for health. The sites will be sold on SATURDAY, the 17th March, 1928, at 9 a.m.

For further particulars about the lay ut and plan of the sites showing their dimensions apply to the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, Bangalore City.

30022

RE: THE ANGLO-INDIA & COL. NAV. CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company are informed that owing to the very large number of dividend warrants that are presented for payment every day, the undersigned is unable to make payments every day during the week, but will do so on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS only. They are therefore requested to call for payment on those days only between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m.

Dated at Bombay this 21st day of February, 1928.

N. H. MOOS,
Official Liquidator.

29986

The Indian Review:

FEBRUARY CONTENTS.

WOMEN'S PLACE IN NATIONAL LIFE
By Lady Cynthia Mosley.
EAST AFRICAN POLICY
By Mr. H. S. L. Polak.
CHRISTIANITY AND SLAVERY
By Mr. S. Haldar.
AN OPEN LETTER TO MISS MAYO
By The Rev. Alden H. Clark.
THE LAST PHASE
By E. Labouchere Thornton, I.C.S., (Retd)
THE MADRAS CONGRESS
By Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.
BRITAIN'S "SACRED TRUST"—INDIA
By Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah.
By Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao
THE RESERVE BANK BILL AND THE INDIAN STATES. By Sirdar M. V. Kibe, M.A.
PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE
By Sir Atul Chatterjee, K.C.I.E.
MORE CONGRESSES & CONFERENCES
PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR MUSSALMANS
By Shaikh Sir Abdul Qadir, Kt.
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders, M.A.
MAHATMA GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY
THE WORLD OF BOOKS
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS
QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE
UTTERANCES OF THE DAY
INDIAN STATES
INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SECTION
AGRICULTURAL SECTION
MEDICAL AND SCIENCE
DEPARTMENTAL NOTES
PORTRAITS & ILLUSTRATIONS.

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Annual Subscription Rs. 5, (if by cheque Rs. 5-4). Copies of the January number, which is also our Special New Year Number which contains an account of the proceedings of the various political, religious and social gatherings held during the Christmas season of last year are also available. Those who remit Rs. 5 and enrol themselves as regular subscribers for the year 1928 will get this Number free. Please note, no one will be enrolled as a subscriber unless a year's subscription is paid in advance. No copies will be sent by V.P.P.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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Sat 3rd March 1928 at 8-30 P. M. — MANAPAMAN
Sun. 4th March 1928 at 3 P. M. — EKACH PYALA
Tues. 6th March '28 at 3 P. M. (Specially on account of Holiday) — SANSHAYA KALLOL
Wed. 7th March '28 at 8-30 P. M. — MUKNAYAK.

at the NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE (Grant Road)

Mr. Ganpatrao Bodas, the celebrated actor who has joined the Company will appear in his various Popular Parts.

New Play! "VIDHILIKHIT" will be staged very shortly.

Booking is open at the Theatre from 8 to 11 a. m. & 4 to 7 p. m. daily from 1st March 1928.

Manager.

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Augmented Orchestra and Stage effects.

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Edward Everett Horton.
Bubbles of joy—Barrels of fun—
Uproarious mirth—Hilarious glee—
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about it and so will you.
Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

THE Capitol

TO-NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Story of a dancer's rise to fame then-tragedy

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

50,000 BALES TENDERS ABSORBED—TRADE BUYING—LONG LIQUIDATION— FUTURES IRREGULAR— 10 POINTS TO 6 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Feb. 25.

Yesterday tenders of about 50,000 Bales were promptly absorbed as New York prices are cheaper by dollars two than any other market in the South. It appears that the prevailing idea was that tenders will not be accepted and owners of New York stock had to part with their holdings. The effect of this actio non the part of the receivers of tenders created a strong position for Spot Cotton. To-day the futures market opened at a rise of 7 points influenced by higher Liverpool prices. Trade buying influenced further rise but long liquidation checked the rise and prices ruled easy and closed irregular at a rise of 10 points in the near months and 6 points lower for new crop deliveries. Spot prices improved 5 points to 18.05c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed 2 to 4 points higher. Spot Cotton prices improved 11 points to 18.62c.

The strength of the near months shows that there exists short interest in them and with cotton in strong hands it is natural that further improvement in prices should take place in the immediate future. However weather for the new crop preparations continues somewhat favourable which may induce profit taking. At any rate there are no chances for material decline and think it safe to buy on recessions

" N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, Feb. 25.

Previous Close	18.66
10 A. M.	18.73+.07 Opening
10-10 A. M.	18.78+.12 Highest
11-38 A. M.	18.64-.02 Lowest
12 Noon	18.67+.01 Closing

PRIVATE CABLES.

Langley and Co.—Trade Buying continues, but outside liquidation more in evidence

Reuter:—"Market nervous and irregular, anticipating possible reaction. Prices advanced on trade buying and favourable Liverpool cables."

"A conference of the delegates from ten of the leading cotton States passed a resolution urging a 10 per cent. reduction in acreage, but any change in planting intentions it is expected will depend largely on price movement during next few weeks."

New York Cables:—"Cold weather delays planting and field-work. Spot firms buying March."

Munds and Winslow:—"Owners' New York spot stock lost about 50,000 bales tendered yesterday. This commercial transaction for receiver at price about two dollars cheaper than any Southern market. Large trade short interest in May. Market non-speculative should do better on spot condition."

GANN'S CABLE.

"Consider rally over. Would sell on rally on Monday. Sell at about 19 cents."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 25-2-28	7008000	10780000
" Yesterday do.	6000	30000
Exports to date do.	4994000	7560000
Stock at Ports 24-2-28	2223000	2783000
" Interior Towns do	1049000	1279000
" Liverpool 24-2-28	845000	1313000
Visible Supply 24-2-28	5186000	6880000
Quantity in Sight do.	11692000	15630000

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Established 1911.

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Paid-up Capital .. Rs. 1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund .. Rs. 1,00,00,000

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BRANCHES :—
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THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. of New York
Agents in Germany :—
THE DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.

R. P. MASANI, Manager.

LIVERPOOL.

GENERAL BUYING—GOOD SPOT DEMAND—SALES 6,000 BALES—FUTURES 14 POINTS HIGHER.

Liverpool, Feb. 25.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a rise of 10 points against an expectation of 7 points. There was general buying and prices closed firm at a rise of 14 points. Spot demand was good and sales amounted 6,000 Bales. Spot Cotton prices improved 25 points to 10.65d. per lb.

Empire futures improved 10 to 14 points and Egyptains recorded a further rise of 13 to 15 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Patel Bros.:—General Buying.

Shamji Hemraj and Co. from London:—'Cotton barring Moderate Reactions expect eventually substantially Higher."

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.'s Report:—With regard to acreage, mail advices to hand from America state as under:—

Washington advised that according to Secretary Jardine the Government has no information that points to more than "Normal" planting this year, nor has it any information of prospective curtailment. The five year average acreage for harvest 1922-26 was 40,582,000 acres. Last year it was 40,108,000 acres. Secretary Jardine issues another statement saying that if heavy increases in cotton acreage become apparent, Agricultural Department extension workers throughout the Cotton States "will make every efforts to curtail production, so that it will balance consumption." Further he says authority to recommend curtailment of acreage was embodied in the Bureau of Agricultural economics application Bill to collect and dissemanate farm economics information. More fertilizers sales in December are said to be for other purposes than Cotton. While distrusting present prices, it should be remembered that 17.50 Cents price for new crop has discounted the prognostications by "Bears" of 50 million acreage and 20 million crop this year, which do not exist. Although we would await the result of to-day's Conference between operatives and Masters we favour purchases on all set-backs.

Hornby Herbelryk and Co.:—"Spinners' takings so far this season are 9,976,000."

From Liverpool:—"Reaction due, but expect covering of trade short interest will cause further advance."

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Feb 25

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follow:—

	Week ending 25/2/28.
	Bales.
Total in Sight	11,692,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	493,000
East India Cotton Visible Supply	198,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	5,186,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	236,000
Total Sales	37,970
East Indian Cotton Sales	550
East Indian Cotton Stock	22,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	2,200
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	500
East Indian Cotton Imports	8,000
East Indian Cotton Speculation	
American Cotton Afloat	181,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	37,000
Total Afloat	224,000
Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton	257,000

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

	Ready Red leafy	Delivery Contract March
Bengal Superfine	325|30	.. ..
Bengal Fine	325	pl. 3 ..
Bengal F.G.	315	.. ..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	325	.. ..
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	315	.. ..
Wardha-Hings Fine	370|75	.. ..
Nagpur Fine	370|75	pl. 28 ..
Yeotmal Fine	365|67	.. ..
Arvi Fine	365|67	pl. 15 ..
Amraoti Fine	353|55	.. ..
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	353|55	pl. 1 ..
Mulkapur Fine	340|42	.. ..
Khandesh Fine	330|32	—10 ..
Muthia Fine	....	.. ..
Muthia F.G.	....	—27 ..
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S.	375|85	.. ..
Purna F.G.G.S.	350|55	.. ..
Parbhani|Sailu F.G.G.S.	....	.. ..
Indore|Ujjain Fine	365|70	.. ..
Burwah Sanavad Fine	345|50	.. ..
Broach F.G.	....	.. ..
		April
Broach Fine	....	pl. 17 pl. 14|5 A.|May
Westerns M.G.	....	.. —2
Westerns H.G.	....	.. ..
Cambodia	470	.. ..
Miraj|Sangli	410	.. ..
Compta Good	415	.. pl. 32
Dhollera	....	.. pl. 5
Kadi|Viramgam	....	.. ..

BOMBAY.

NARROW MARKET—UNFAVOURABLE LIVERPOOL OPENER—COMMISSION HOUSES BOUGHT—CLOSED STEADY

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Following slight change in New York futures, the local market opened this morning at Rs. 369/ and declined to Rs. 367/8 on scattered selling. Steady Buying hardened prices to Rs. 369/8 but again declined on easier Liverpool opening being 11 points lower. Prices declined to Rs. 366/4 but rallied somewhat and quotations at 4-30 p.m were as under:—

The weakness of the Liverpool market is believed to create some deadlock at to-day's conference of Master Spinners and operatives.

F.G. M.G. Broach A/M.	367
F.G. M.G. Broach J/A.	369
F.G. M.G. Bengl Mar.	308
F.G. M.G. Bengal May	307/8
Fine M.G. Oomra Mar.	338
Fine M.G. Oomra May	337/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

The Forward market opened at Rs. 365-12 for Broach A.-M. delivery and declined to Rs. 365-8 on reports of Liverpool prices 15 points lower. Despite easier foreign advices commission houses bought and prices rallied to Rs. 367 and quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

F G M G Broach A.-M. 366-8.
F G M G Broach J.-A. 369-4.
F G M G Bengal March 308.
F G M G Bengal May. 308.
Fine M G Oomra March 337.
Fine M G Oomra May 335-8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

May	223.40	—1.40
August	227.40	—0.50

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Bengal March	309
Bengal May	309
Broach A.M.	367
Broach J.A.	369
Oomra March	338
Oomra May	337

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Bengal	331	324	317	310	302
S. P.	329	322	315	308	300
Rajputana	331	324	317	310	302
P. A.	..	425	418	411	..
Oomra No. 3	355	348	341	331	..
C. P. No. 1	385	378	371	361	..
C. P. No. 2	370	363	356	346	..
Khandesh	..	343	333	323	313
Muthia	..	..	328	318	304

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

200	Japan T. & Co.	Aurangabad	323
300	Japan T. & Co.	Berar	321
200	Bhaidas Karshandas	Veraval	310
100	Khimjee Vishram	Chalisgaon	306
200	Khimje Vishram	Nimbhora	310
100	H. M Mehta	Jalna	314
200	Toyomankwa	Manmal	313
200	E. Spinner & Co.	Varaval	312
100	E. Spinner & Co.	Khandesh	275
200	Volkart Bros.	Veraval	308
100	Hindustan Mill	Dharmabad	430
200	Patel & Co.	Bengal	312
100	Mithabhai Nathoo	Khamgaon	322

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 50|6; highest Rs. 50|8; lowest Rs. 50|4; closing Rs. 50|5.

Cottonseeds May delivery; opening Rs. 4|11|6; closing Rs. 4|11|9.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery; opening Rs. 58|8; highest Rs. 58|9; closing Rs. 58|4.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery; opening Rs. 59|11; closing Rs. 59|8.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bombay, Feb. 25

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 23rd Feb.	16,45,120
Same time last season	17,31,549

Exports from 1st Sept. to 23rd Feb.

	1927/28	1926/27
United Kingdom	35,876	4,252
Continent	2,92,782	1,55,483
China	6,800	1,11,712
Japan	4,32,087	5,51,480
Coast Ports	14,732	7,693
U. S. A.	1,175	201
Total	7,83,452	8,30,821
Total exports by Rail 1st Sept. 1927 to 23rd Feb. 1928		43,432
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1927 to 23rd Feb. 1928		4,00,612
Same period last year		4,65,142
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters dealers and Mills in Bombay on 23rd Feb. 1928		8,17,669
Same time last year		6,41,662

Adjusted.

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Assn. Ld.)

GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Ready 21-7-3.
Falguna 21-7-3.
Chaitra 21-7-3.
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96, 97, 98, 99, 21-7-3.
National City 21-9-6.

SILVER.

Ready 59-13.
London—Ready 26-3|16.
Forward 26-3|16.
London-Shanghai Opening 2 7-1|8.
Closing 2 7-1|16.
New York Cent 57-7|16.
Falguna Opening 59-9; Highest 59-10; Lowest 59-9; Closing 59-9.
Chaitra Opening 59-10; Highest 59-11; Lowest 59-10; Closing 59-10.

THE LONDON MARKET:—QUIET. INDIA AND CHINA SOLD. BEARS COVERING UNDERTONE EASIER, BUT SELLERS NOT PRESSING.

Bombay Market:—Local holders, who are supposed to have hedged their stocks in foreign markets, are not willing to part with stocks in anticipation, perhaps some import duty. Small markte, little business awaiting Budget Double Option Premiums:—

Fagan 0-9-0.
Chaitra 1-0-0.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

3 months 4-3/16 p.c.
6 months 4-3/16 p.c.
Money Call 6 p.c.
One Month 5-1|2 p.c.
Three Months 5 p.c
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 p.c.
Tone of Money Market: Steady

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

BRUEL AND CO'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

In full-pressed Bales	25-2-28	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,433	215,350	295,517
Central India	1,742	197,957	214,142
Barsi & Nagar	587	209,688	162,072
Hyderabad-Gaorani	431	86,433	54,850
Berar	4,200	437,696	463,763
Central Provinces	1,116	187,654	179,523
Total Oomras	9,509	1,334,778	1,370,167
Dholera	190	68,385	68,327
N.-W. Provinces	....	60,638	52,072
Rajputana	....	28,264	27,508
Sind-Punjab	299	116,654	86,094
Broach	....	2,769	6,998
Coompta and Dharwar	....	4,050	22,045
Westerns-Northerns	....	3,946	9,814
Cocoanada	....	....	305
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	8,037	4,667
Persian	6	3,360	3,016
American	....	24,176	85,608
Egyptian and African	349	12,518	23,532
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	66	50
Total	10,353	1,667,561	1,760,293

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 23rd Feb. 25-2-28	This year	Last year.
Europe	5,038	329,833	159,936
Japan & China	2,300	438,887	663,192
Coast Ports	....	14,732	7,693
Up-country by Rail	....	43,432	49,173
Afloat in harbour For Europe, China and Japan	....	35,741	77,738
Total	7,338	862,625	957,732

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

The market has ruled steady to-day with the following closing quotations:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 13|13 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8|12 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment January Rs. 8|10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Feb-March Rs. 8|12-1|2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug-Sept. Rs. 9|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
JAMNAGAR C.I.F.:—
January Rs. 8|12 per cwt. F.B.H.
Feb-March Rs. 8|15 per cwt. F.B.H.
July|Aug.|Sept. Rs. 9|9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

STOCKS AND SHARES

LONG LIQUIDATION CORRECTS OVER-BOUGHT SITUATION.

GENERAL DECLINE IN PRICES.

MILL SHARES. Bombay, February 27.

As anticipated in our previous report; the overbought situation of the market necessitated long liquidation to correct the heavy tone of the market. Continuance of wider differences between the quotations of both settlements, indicated the accumulation of weak long interest and to-day's liquidation has improved the technical situation somewhat. Cotton mill shares opened at about unchanged rates with somewhat easier feeling and Dyeing was quoted 951|4, Fazal 892|8 and Century 435. It was stated that despite improving prices of raw cotton, the demand for cloth continued disappointing and professional operators began to hammer. The longs had little nerve to accept delivery and found it impossible to check the decline. Transfer sales of this settlement were also in progress and with a limited demand prices worked low. The only firm scrip was Bleaching.

MISCELLANEOUS

There was increased profit-taking in Tata Iron shares. Deferreds opened Rs. 308|12 and declined to Rs. 305 but closed slightly steady at Rs. 306|4. Ordinary shares fluctuated between 83|4 and Rs. 83|12. Tata Hydros declined in liquidation. There was no enquiry for Bombay Burmah shares. New India shares ruled firm with good demand. There was some selling in B. B. Petrols.

Next Settlement Premiums: —

Bombay Deying	Rs. 9 0 0	Tata Hydros	Rs. 8 12 0
Fazal	Rs. 7 8 0	Tata Steel Defds.	Rs. 3 2 0
Pearls	Rs. 5 0 0	Tata Steel Ord.	Rs. 0 14 0
Nagpurs	Rs. 3 8 0	Indian Cement	Rs. 3 2 0
Swadesh	Rs. 3 12 0	Alcock	Rs. 4 0 0
Century	Rs. 3 12 0	British Burmah	Rs. 6 14 0

PRIVATE REPORTS:

Messrs. Patel and Ramdutt in their report state: "We hear from a reliable source that the amalgamation of the Hydros Group and the talk of splitting us this Thousand Rupee share into four shares of Rs. 250 each is nothing else but the result of activities of "The Rumour Manufacturing and Spreading Company Unlimited."

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Paid up.	Closing rates.
100 Ahmed. Advance	397-8
100 Alliance	30
50 Apollo	6
500 Bombay Cotton	317|8
200 Bombay Dyeing	946-4
250 Bradbury	270
100 Century	461-4
100 Colaba Land	141-4
500 Central India P.	485
100 Coorla	172|8
100 Crescent	185-12
250 Currim	260
500 David	260
250 Dawn	650
200 Edward Sassoon	107|8
10 S. D. Sassoon	9-13-6
100 Elphinstone	16
250 Fazulbhoy	885
50 Finlay	140 x d.
1000 F. Petit	600
100 Globe	30
100 Gokak	135
100 Indian Bleaching	310
100 Indore-Malwa	368|12
100 Jamshed Mfg.	47|8
50 Kastoorchand	25
100 Khatau	100
100 Kohinoor	290
1000 Luxmi Cotton	6800
100 Madhavrao Sed.	7
1000 Morarji	2050
500 Mathuradas	50
1000 Manekji Petit	1600
100 Meyer Sassoon	82|8
1000 Morarji	2030
200 New Great	313-12
10 New City	115
250 Pabaney	292|8
200 Pearl	603|12
100 Phoenix	436|4
10 Premier	13
1000 Sholapur	7850
250 Simplex	207-8
50 Swan	145
100 Swadeshi	527-8
500 Tata Mill	85
500 Vishnu Cotton	9050

BANKS.

125 Imperial	1465
125 Imperial	356-4
50 India	92|8 x.d.
25 Baroda	92|8
25 Central	26|2
25 Eastern	93|8
£12 1|2 National Bank	£50

RAILWAYS.

500 Ah. Pramij	915
Amritsar Patti	142
17 Cen. Prov. Rly.	99
100 Dhond Baramati	101
100 Guzerat Rly.	91
100 Hoshiarpur	99
100 Khutua Bagirhaut Rly.	95
90 Mandra Bhon	77 x.d.
100 Sara Sirajgunj	99
100 Sialkote	105
100 Sindh Et. Rly	140
100 Upper Sindh	30
500 Tapty Valley	725

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	120
100 Andhra Valley	777|8
100 Alcock	387-8
125 B. Burma	855
10 B Burma No. 1	395
10 Br. India Insurance	818
8sh. Bt. Burma Pet.	5|3
50 B. Tramway	158|12
50 B. Tramway Pref	68
200 Bombay Steam	1287-8
50 Bombay Telephone	50-4

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

3-1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 75-14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-30 Rs. 94|2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934|37 Rs. 93|8
4 per cent Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 88.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 100-6
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101|4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 102-8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-9.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 103-3
6 per cent Bonds (Free Tax) due 1931 Rs. 104-8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-13.
6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84|4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1934 Rs. 110-12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 102.

Forward Rates.—2nd March Sett. 3-1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 75-14-6; 1945-55 Rs. 106-9-6.

Tone of Market:—Quiet market.

10 Bundi Cement	23-10
250 Indian Cement	332|8
10 Central Indian Mining	22|8
£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	1-4
do 2 Do. Defd.	1
100 Katni Ordinary	250
10 Katni Deferred	830
50 Oriental Life Ass.	2175
25 New India Insur.	23
10 Punjab P. Cement	16-6
10 Punjab P. Cement Pref.	15|4
10 Shivrajpur	47|4
75 Tata Iron Ordinary	83-13
20 Tata Iron 1st Defd.	306-4
150 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	137|8
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	97|8
1000 Tata Hydro	1146-4
100 Tata Oil	43
1000 Tata Power Ord.	582-8
100 Tata Power Pref.	910
215 Scindia Steam	20-4

PREFERENCE SHARES

10 7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement	14|15
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st pref.	138
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd pref.	97|8
1000 7 p.c. Hydro Pref.	1040
1000 1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	1000
500 1 p.c. Vishnu Pref	625
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
500 5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	138
500 5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	110

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay up to noon the 25th instant:—

	Cwts
Wheat	1,776
Linseed	3,802
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	3,244
Gingellyseeds	6,438
Groundnuts	24,398
Castorseed	4,729
Rice	28,853
Myrabollams	3,767
Cottonseed	18,626
Mowrasced	253
Gram	4,019
Joowar	624
Barley	136
Bajree	2,250
	Tons
Coal	1,530

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS.

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN'S LETTERS

"Vartaman" states that a Hindu of Benares, aged 62, is about to marry a girl of 11, although the old man has got grandchildren. He is a goldsmith by caste. The paper wants to know whether the Hindus of Benares will tolerate such a marriage?

The Mussalmans of Lahore are shortly opening a bank which will be called the Crescent Bank of India, Ltd. Some influential Mussalmans are pushing on this scheme. ("Bande Mataram.")

"The Bhopal Gazette" announces that the next session of the Legislative Council will be held on the 27th March. The first two days will be devoted to resolutions and the next two days to the discussion of bills.

Maulavi Muhammad Amin of Bhopal who has already published a collection of the letters of Nawab Mohsinul Mulk and Nawab Viqarul Mulk, is at present busy collecting Hakim Ajmal Khan's letters. "Hamdard" requests those who are in possession of this literary treasure, to send the letters to Maulavi M. Amin Sahib who will return them after taking copies of the same. "Hamdard" opines that from the literary point of view the letters will be a useful addition to the Urdu literature.

"It is gratifying to see that all the newspapers in India are writing articles on the Jamea Milliya of Delhi and are thus bringing the Institution to the notice of the people. The fact is that the Jamea is the most useful institution for the Mussalmans of Delhi. But the pity is that we are quite careless about it. It is our own indifference that is doing a great harm to the Jamea. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to shake off this indifference and to devote our energies to help the Jamea. We request our readers to do all in their power with a view to help the the Jamea. ("Darwesh").

In the course of a note "Darwesh" pays a tribute to Khwaja Hasan Nizami in not attributing the murder of his father-in-law to any Hindu, although it was so easy for him, in the present circumstances, to make it a Hindu-Muslim question.

"Ash-Shura" states that one of the reasons why Ja'afar Pasha Askari (Iraq) resigned from his post was that he was not allowed to introduce conscription there. ("Hamdard".)

"Kaukat-ush-Sharq" states that H E Hafiz Waheba, Prime Minister in the Hedjaz, had recently come to exchange views with the Egyptian Prime Minister. It is said that the Hedjaz Government is considering the question of sending a few students to Egypt for prosecuting higher studies. ("Hamdard.")

"Taj" learns that the Lala Har Dayal will be back to India within two months.

"As-Siyasat" states that in all £95,376 were collected towards the funds for the repairs of the Masjid-e-Aqsa, Jerusalem. ("Hamdard.")

According to "Kaukab-ush-Sharq," the Turkish Government will shortly introduce in Turkey the irrigation schemes which have met with great success in Egypt. ("Hamdard".)

SURAT DIST. FARMERS' CONFERENCE

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN GAINING STRENGTH

SURAT, Feb. 25.

It is now definitely understood that the Surat District Farmers' Conference will be held on the 4th of March at Surat. Mr. K. F. Nariman has consented to preside.

It is also understood that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will not be able to attend the Conference.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN AND ARRIVAL OF VOLUNTEERS.

The no-tax campaign is gaining strength day by day. Meetings are being held in various parts and people are told of the great task before them and the benefits they would acquire if they obtain success. Volunteers have also arrived here offering their services to do propaganda work in villages.—Free Press.

BENARES UNIVERSITY CHEMISTRY CHAIR

JAM SAHIB'S PERPETUAL GRANT

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

His Highness the Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawanagar has sanctioned a perpetual grant of Rs. 12,000 a year to the Benares Hindu University to endow the University Chair of chemistry. At the request of the University His Highness has been pleased to allow the name of his state to be associated with it. The chair will thus be called the Nawanagar Chair of chemistry. The question of a non-recurring grant which also the University has solicited of His Highness is still pending consideration. It is expected that His Highness will help the University with a handsome non-recurring grant also.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson lunched with the President and Committee of the Byculla Club on Saturday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended the Races in State on Saturday.

Lt.-Col. and Mrs. H. R. Goodman arrived at Government House, Bombay, on Saturday.

Dame Clara Butt, Mrs. H. D. King, Lt.-Col. J. Greene, Dr. Macpherson Lawrie, Mr. J. Leigh, Mr. A. Holland, Mrs. Ponder and Miss M. Wade lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Sunday.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN

PATRIOT, AUTHOR AND JOURNALIST

DEATH OF A GREAT IRISH NATIONALIST

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The death has occurred of the Irish Nationalist, William O'Brien.—Reuter.

(Mr. William O'Brien, the great Irish patriot, whose death is announced by Reuter at the ripe age of 66 years will be remembered by the Irish Nation as one who suffered for the freedom of his country. Possessed of a strong will, dogged perseverence, endowed with the spirit of sacrifice and suffering, and above all impassioned with intense patriotic fervour, the late William O'Brien had endeared himself to the people of Ireland. He will rightly be remembered as one of the makers of modern Ireland.

Born in the October of 1852 and educated at Cloyne Diocesan College and Queen's College, Cork, Mr. W. O'Brien distinguised himself as a journalist, author and Parliamentarian. His journalistic career commenced with his connection with "Cork Daily Herald" (1869-75) as a repofter. In 1875 he became the writer of the "Free Man's Journal" and continued to hold that position till 1886 in which year he founded the "United Ireland." In the cause of his country's freedom he had to his credit nine prosecutions for "political offences" and actually suffered imprisonment for over two years. As an author this great Irish patriot utilised his talents in writing only such books as will be of real value to the people of Ireland and would deal with the Irish problem. "When we were Boys" was written in 1890 while in prison. "Irish Ideas" was published 4 years later (1894) and "A Queen of Men" came out. Still three years after (1897) the appearance of "Irish Ideas." William O'Brien's "Recollections" was brought out in 1906; "An Olive Branch in Ireland and its History" in 1910, and his "Evenitg Memories" was placed before the public in 1920. "The Irish Revolution and how it was brought About" was published in 1923 and in the following year "Edmund Burke as an Irishman" was published. Two years later (1926) "The Parnell of Real Life" was placed in the hands of the public. The very titles of these books suggest the innate patriotism of the man who is now no more.

William O'Brien first entered Parliament in 1883 as representative of his native town of Cork City. From 1885-86 he represented S. Division Tyrone; N. E. Division Cork 1887-92 and was M.P. for (N.) Cork City and N. E. Division Cork Co. in 1892.

Amongst his other activities particular mention might be made of his participation as a member of the Land Conference of 1903, which settled the Land Question. Ever since this Conference William O'Brien became an ardent advocate of the policy of Conciliation for the union of all classes and creeds in Ireland with a view to Rule by Consent. With this end in view he formed the All-for-Ireland League and an Independent Parliamentary Party. He along with his colleagues of the All-for-Ireland League withdrew from the elections of 1918. In his death "Free" Ireland has lost a noble citizen and an ardent patriot.)

APPEAL TO BOMBAY M. L. C'S

FOLLOW C. P. AND MADRAS LEAD

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, President and Messrs. Mahajan and Divekar Secretaries of the Maharashtra Congress Committee have sent the following appeal to Bombay M. L. C. S.—

"It is likely that the question of the formation of the Council Committee as contemplated in the scheme of the Statutory Commission, will come up for discussion and decision before this Session of the Bombay Provincial Legislative Council. As in other Legislatures, attempts will be made to form the Committee to help the work of the Commission, in this Council also. In view of the nation's opinion against the Commision, it is urgent that the Bombay Council should defeat such attempts and vindicate the self-respect of the country at this critical time. The C. P. and the Madras Councils have, with great credit to themselves, refused to co-operate with the Commission in any way. Recently, the Legislative Assembly also has expressed its condemnation of the Commission and has refused to have anything to do with it.

It will be a disgrace to our Presidency in our Legislative Council, subject as it is to astonishing fits of communal hatred adopts a resolution of co-operation with the Commission. We know that the strange constitution of the Council will make it difficult to adopt a resolution on the lines of the Assembly resolution.

We, therefore, trust that you will make it a point to do your best to defeat the endeavours of Government and its satellites to manoeuvre the Council into acceptance of co-operation with the Commission. As Lala Lajpat Rai said in his momentous Assembly speech on his resolution, voting for the appointment of legislative Committee was voting for bondage and permanent subjection. Let it not be said of the Bombay Council that it, of all Provincial Legislatures, brought disgrace on the Presidency and betrayed the nation in its hour of trial!

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE

KARNATAK DALS APPEAL

Dr. N. S. Hardikar writes:—

The collection of funds for the Academy of physical Culture of the Hindustani Seva Dal at Bagalkot was begun in October last. While carrying on my other duties I have been able, during the last four months, to collect a cash of only Rs. 1,470. Of these Bagalkot town alone has subscribed Rs. 800. The Shirhatti Dramatic Company gave Rs. 400 and Rs. 270 have come from Shimoga and Mangalore Districts. An amount of about Rs. 600 has been promised by friends.

The Natyakala Prasarak Dramatic Company has promised a benefit performance at Sangli. The Lalitkala Darsha Dramatic Company is willing to play for us at Hubli. The Shirhatti Dramatic Company will stage two or three more performances in South Canara for us. The Amba Prasadik Company has promised three performances in Shimoga District. The Viswagunadarsha Dramatic Company has assured the cost of one well for the Academy. The Shrikrishna Sangit Dramatic Company has assured us full support. Other Companies are being approached.

The amount required for the Academy is Rs. 15,000. Although so many friends have assured us of their full support, I feel that I shall have to stretch my bowl before every lover of India. I appeal for a generous help.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: PISCES.

If to-day is your birthday, you are a thorough gentleman and God's good man. Generous to a degree, and upright to the exact 90th degree of the right angle, you are bound to be the cynosure of all eyes, particularly of the match-making mammas. The tact and resourcefulness to be displayed, in avoiding the sweet smiles or the frowns of the 99 out of 100 of the latter, will be greater than what are displayed by Messrs. Baldwin, Brokenhead and Co. with regard to India. After marriage—and this will be foisted on you sooner than you want—you will be her slave in the beginning. But your great defect is the possession of "kutcha kan," that is, any one who tries to poison your ears with acid gupgoladirtilinaniasillie, will succeed more or less (like the stupid West which eagerly devours and believes in what scribblers of the "Drain Inspector's" brand serve to it). You will then try to keep her always at your elbow and carry her wherever you go like the snail in "the song of the snail" which chirped:

"No trouble I know,
As quiet and slow,
I carry my house on my back.

This will undo your domestic happiness. Remember, to doubt an Eve's "bonafides" is many times proving like doubting the existence of Allah! Let her roam as she likes in these funny days of feminine freedom. When storms are threatening on all sides, and you can't help being involved in it, don't act like an ostrich which thrusts its head into the sand, but look with one eye shut, or with squint eyes, and then only all the honour (that you have) will lie with you!

YOUTH LEAGUE FORMED AT ANDHERI.

PARENTS AND STUDENTS JOINTLY INVITED

A novel feature of the meeting that was held on Sunday the 26th February at Bhardawadi, Andheri was that the parents were invited to express their view and contributo their advice and suggestion when the students had gathered to form a Youth League. The holding of such a joint meeting was much appreciated and both the parents and the students had a frank and free discusion about the present day activities of the Youth.

Messrs. Indulal and Trivedi, Mrs. R. P. Masani and Mrs. M. S. Captain and Messrs Meharali, Dhirajlal Modi, Dr. Isac, on behalf of the youths, very materially contributed to the discussions.

The meeting was of course in favour of the youth's taking part in the general activities of the day and readily adopted the resolution moved by Mr. Dhirajlal Modi that an Andheri and Versova Youth League be formed. A Committee appointed at the meeting was authorised to draw up the constitution of the League.

The meeting showed that even in the suburbs of Bombay there was great enthusiasm in the student world and that the new league would to a great extent meet a want that was long since felt.

DALIT SEWAK SAMAJ

AIMS AND OBJECTS

A meeting of the Sub-Committee appointed to draft the Constitution of the Dalit Sewak Samaj was held on Friday last in the Hindustan Office, under the presidentship of Shrimat Rahauben Mehta Dr. Solanki, Mr. Solanki, Mr. N. T. Jadhav, Dr. Pradhan, I.K. Yajanik and a few others were present at the meeting. The draft constitution was finally adopted.

The Association is to be named the Dalit Sevak Samaj, or friends of the Supressed Classes Society which has the following objects in view:

(1) To improve the condition of housing and sanitation of the depressed classes, employed by the Municipality, the Bombay Improvement Trust, the Mills, and such other concerns in the City of Bombay. (II) To inquire into the conditions of employment, dismissal and engagement, of these classes, and to represent and fight out the legitimate grievances of these classes with the Municipality, and the other employers. (III) To take all necessary steps for the social, educational, economic and general uplift and emancipation of the depressed and the suppressed classes, residing in and out of the City of Bombay.

(IV) To collect, tabulate and publish from time to time reports of similar organizations operating throughout the country and to render them such help as might be within the means and capacity of the Samaj; and (V) Generally to take all legitimate and peaceful steps for redressing all the grievances of these classes so as to enable them to take their proper place in the society and the nation.

Provided always that this association will not take part in any political questions.

WASHERMEN'S GRIEVANCES

PROTEST AGAINST INCREASE IN LICENSE CHARGE

On Thursday evening a meeting of the Washermen of Bombay was held at Dhobi Ghat, Mahalaxmi, under the Presidency of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala to consider the question of increase proposed to be made by the Municipality in the license charge. Mr. S. H. Jhabvala said that the washermen's fight was a year old during which the Municipalty had not given them any redress whatsoever in the matter of water which was insufficient and often dirty. No lights were given to the men on account of which threfts frequently took place. The gates of the ghat were not fenced with wire, and the dust nuisance still remained. The Municipality now demands an increase in license fee by 50 per cent, saying that they would defray the expense incurred by the above from the money secured by the increase Mr. S. H. Jhabvala urged that the washermen of Bombay were doing great public service and they needed to be treated more considerably.

Some of the washermen also spoke Mr. S. H. Jhabvala demanded of the men to make their union strong without reference to caste, creed or community and in response to his appeal a large sum of money was collected on the spot for the conduct of the Union.

The fee as increased would Rs. 6 per stone instead of Rs. 4 as at present.

BOMBAY HAND-CARTSMEN'S GRIEVANCES

A Union of the Bombay Hand-carsmen has been recently started, Mr. Jhabvala is its President and the grievances of the men as regards Encroachment and License Fees are for the present being fought out. Mr. Jhabvala has interviewed Municipal authorities along with the men in the above matter when the following important complaints against the Municipal authorities were discussed.

Firstly the license given to the men does not prove very serviceable except that it entitles them to move about in the city to ply their trade. Beyond this there is no protection afforded. Even while holding the license the men are rushed upon by Encroachment officers and much harassment is caused even on paultry excuses.

Secondly it was pointed out that the licensee fee charged only for knocking about being very heavy, it is reasonable to charge only Re. 1 only per month.

Thirdly it was demanded that restrictions are required to be imposed upon the work of the Encroachment Officers.

SKIRT TOO SHORT

GIRL TOLD TO STAND OR GET OFF TRAM

A girl of about 20 riding in a Sheffield tramcar from Millhouses to the city found herself offered the choice of standing up or getting off because her skirt was too short.

Her skirt was shorter than most worn to-day, and two women sitting opposite her apparently made complaint about it to the conductor. He approached the girl, and after saying something about her skirt told her either to stand up or get off. She got off.

There is a by-law in existence which gives power to tramway officials to ask people to leave cars if their dress or behaviour is likely to cause offence.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

B C RATE:— T T 1|5 29|32
D D 1|5 15|16.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 Feb./Mar
Bank's selling D D 1|5 31|32
Bank's selling T T 1|5 29|32 Apr.
Bank's selling T T 1|5-7|8 May|Monsoon
Bank's buying T T 1|6.
Bank's buying D D 1|6 1|32.
Bank's buying 3 Mon. 1/6 1/4 Mail.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 7|32 15th March

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 274.1/2.
Bank's buying T T 273.
Bank's buying D D 272.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 268.

PARIS:
Bank's selling D D 922.
Bank's buying D D 934
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 950.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128 1-2.
Bank's buying 60 Days 125-1|2.

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 137-1/4.

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 174-3/4.

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156.

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 90-1|2.

CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 4.87 7/8 25th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7 1/4 27th inst.
London/Japan 1/11 1/8 25th inst.
London/Paris 124.00 25th inst.
London/Belgium 35.03 25th inst.
London/Switzeland 25.34 25th inst.
London/Italy 92.10 25th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:— Steady.
Gold 25th inst. £4.4.11 1/2 24th inst. £4.4 11 1/2.
Silver London Ready 25th inst 26 3/16 24th inst. 26 3/16.
Silver London Forward 25th inst. 26 3/16 24th inst. 26 1/4.
Silver New York Ready 25th inst. 57 3/8 24th inst. 57 1/2.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 25th inst. 4 3/16 p. c. 24th inst. 4 3/16 per cent.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 25th inst. 4 3/16 per cent 24th inst. 4 3/16 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4 1|2 p.c.
Money: Inter Bank Call 6 1|4 p.c. 3 mos. 5 1|2 p.c. 6 mos. 5 p.c. 12 mos. 4 1|2 p.c.
Tone: Steady.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

(MESSRS. LANGLEY & CO.)

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

The buoyancy commented on in our last Report has continued and a week of firm markets ends with values for March and October in New York higher by respectively 60 and 38 points.

Nervousness earlier in the week on the approach of the first day for March tenders was allayed on the 24th instant when dockets were well taken and Spot Houses came out as fairly free buyers. The consequent advance of 40 points was well held on the following day and the week ended on a note of optimism.

One now has to view the coming week with Old Crop Contracts in Liverpool at ten pence and in New York May at 18 3|4 cents and October at 18 1|2 cents. The advance from the first week of February has taken prices up by just over a cent and a half and, as at this time of the year one does not normally look for sensational movement in cotton prices, we think it expedient to consider how far a further advance from this level could be supported.

The decline at the end of January, one must remember, was caused very largely by actual cotton being forced on the market. Once this cotton either found a home or was protected by hedges, pressure eased and at 17 cents offerings fell away to a very marked extent. As is always the case, the gradual re-establishment of confidence in the price level brought out short covering, entailing not only the covering of short sales in the Forward market but also purchases by those consumers who required cotton but who had postponed purchases during the January decline. During the whole of the advance, Spot markets have been relatively active and this fact leads us to believe that to a very large extent the demand created by the postponement of purchases in January must now be filled. Equally, short accounts, having had to face a better U. S. Mill consumption figure for January than generally anticipated and also the very satisfactory entry of March into the spot position, must be very largely covered. This being so, a pause in the advance is not unlikely. We are not yet anywhere near "weather months" and on a further advance the acreage question will again be brought into prominence. Around 19 cents acreage will carry a bigger weight of opinion than the somewhat vague factor of boll-weevil hibernation.

In taking the above view, we do not in any way alter our opinion regarding higher prices during the growing season. We do however, feel that before the new crop is planted a more favourable basis for further purchases may be found, and a partial liquidation of holdings around present levels gives one an excellent opportunity of replacing to advantage should a recession materialize.

BOMBAY.

A marked absence of selling power has been the feature of note in Bombay and on the week prices are higher by about ten rupees.

Although enquiry has come from the Far East, it has not broadened to the extent which was likely had Bombay not followed America so closely on parity. Just that little encouragement, which have made all the difference to enquiry both from Japan and China, was not forthcoming. In addition, the result of the elections in Japan leaves the two big parties very evenly balanced, and control by minorities does not make for political stability, so essential for the real re-establishment of confidence.

Crop movement in the Broach districts is now under way and the quality appears to be satisfactory. Europe as well as China and Japan should have good use for Broach and although a setback in America would not only discourage purchases but would tend to narrow the Broach parity, we nevertheless anticipate an eventual demand for this cotton.

Our view for this market is very similar to that for Americans. For the time being a pause is not unlikely but eventually we look for higher prices.

A VEGETABLE REMEDY IS BEST FOR CONSTIPATION

Mineral salts are so violent in action and so weakening to the system that they are not suitable as a remedy for Constipation. Much better results can be obtained from the use of a laxative of vegetable extraction.

Purgative salts are condemned by many medical men who have nothing but praise for the vegetable laxative which is provided in its most perfect form in

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

These little pills are tasteless and easily swallowed. They cleanse stomach and bowels perfectly, yet they never gripe or cause pain. Your nearest chemist sells them in sealed bottles at such a moderate price that you can easily afford them, and when once you have given them a trial you will never willingly accept any other remedy for Constipation.

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Bombay Chronicle

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These pills restore the lost appetite, re-invigorate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluid and stop involuntary emissions.
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BRANCH :—393, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
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DEFENCE STATEMENT IN DESAI'S CASE

EVIDENCE OF MR. TAIRSEE AND SIR S. B. BILLIMORIA

BREEZY PROCEEDINGS IN HIGH COURT

The Court was again crowded when further hearing was resumed, before Mr. Justice Madgaonker at the High Court Sessions, of the case in which Mr. Vaikunth Ambalal Desai is charged with using forged documents as genuine and cheating in respect of several shares of the All India United Assurance Co. Ltd.

Mr. S. G. Velinker, instructed by Mr. Walker, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, instructed by Solicitors Messrs. Kanga and Co. and Mr. Kanuga pleader, defended the accused.

Abdulla Cassum Nanji, the Manager of the Company, further cross-examined by Mr. Desai, said that he had no personal knowledge as to when the numbers on the counterfoils of share certificates were filled in.

Until the last week, this important matter of the counterfoils, entirely escaped the attention of your self, and the liquidators? —No. We tried, but as the office was shifted, it was not possible for us to find out. Subsequently when we received a notice from the Public Prosecutor asking to produce these books, I myself personally searched 15 in offices and the others in the Godown. After great difficulty, we found one after the other.

Asked by His Lordship, witness said the search took place about 12 days back.

Mr. Desai.—When did you first challenge that the shares claimed by the accused were false?—In February 1927.

Do I understand you to say that since February 1927, you have been looking for these counterfoils?—Yes.

Witness then explained to His Lordship. "We gave inspection of the books to the accused from February to June 1927 to find out. But he said he was ill. Not satisfied with the accused's explanation, the liquidators approached the Chamber Judge in High Court for an order After that we tried to find it out.

Mr. Desai.—Until some time last last week, the case as regards the 1250 shares, alleged to be spurious, rested solely on the fact that on the reverse, there were no corresponding numbers of the original shares?—Yes.

Before your attention was called, you admitted that accused was entitled to the five shares Nos. 21630—34?—Yes. They appear in the account of Abdul Hussein Broker. But they are not transferred to V. A. Desai, though sold to him.

It might be a mistake.

Foreman of Jury.—Can you teil us whether there were any duplicate shares standing in the name of any other party whether a Managing Director or a Director of the Company?—There are a few shares which are duplicate.

MR. TAIRSEE'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee was the second witness for the prosecution.

Examined by Mr. Velinker, Mr. Tairsee said he joined the All India Assurance Co. in 1918 as Director. At that time Mr. V. A. Desai was Managing Director, and the other directors were Mr. Partlock Mr. Shirazi, Sir Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy and Mr. D. C. Sheth. The Secretaries, Agents and Treasurers of the Company were the firm of Shirazi and Co. of which Mr. V. A. Desai and Mrs. Partlock were the members. In March 1924 the witness was appointed as Managing Director in place of the accused, and he was to work in conjunction with Mr. Partlock, Mr. Umar Sobhani and Mr. Usman Sobhani.

Proceeding, Mr. Tairsee said that the accused and his sons had given him the power of attorney. Witness knew one Durgadutt. The accused had passed to Durgadutt 5 promissory notes amounting to Rs. 38.500. On 12th May 1924, Durgadutt passed a writing assigning to the witness these promissory notes as well as 2 letters by which the accused had lodged 9550 shares of the All India Assurance Co. as security and certain properties at Ahmedabad as mortgage for his debts to Durgadutt.

Further questioned, Mr. Tairsee said that legal advice was obtained that his rubber stamp signatures could be used on insurance policies. Accordingly, the Company had got a stamp prepared of the witness's signature. This being lost, witness gave his own stamp, after which the lost one was recovered, and so there were two stamps of the witness' signature in the office of the company. Witness had authorised the accused to use the stamp for insurance policies only, and not for share certificates.

Continuing, Mr. Tairsee said that he drew dividends on the accused's shares which were lodged as security with Mr. Durgadutt who assigned them to witness. The amount of the dividend was paid by witness to the liquidators towards the accused's debts. When the debts were paid off, Rs. 4,000 that remained, were utilised by witness to carry out the wishes of Mr. Umar Sobhani.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Tairsee was then cross-examined by the accused's counsel Mr. Bhulabhai Desaid.

Q.—How many years were you a director?—Six years.

Mr. Desai then read out Article 88 of the Company's constitution, and asked: "In accordance with that Article, the seal could be used by the Secretary in the presence of only one director?—Yes.

So far as the affixing of the seal was concerned, neither the signature of a director, nor the facsimile of it, was required?—That is so.

Since the liquidation, payments were made by the liquidators in respect of several shares on which the facsimile of your signatures existed, besides the accused's shares—Yes.

You have since found many such shares which were recognised by the liquidators? —Yes.

Among the shares stated by the prosecution to be genuine, there are some which bear the facsimile of your signature?—Yes.

You were told that you were liable for a cheque which you had wrongly signed in the name of the company, and you gave the accused's shares as a guarantee for your liability?—Yes.

You didn't look at the share certificates in the mean time?—No. I had no interest.

Befor eyou handed the documents to the liquidators, you didn't trouble at all to look at them or assure yourself what they were?—That is so.

You did not care whether they were shares issued by this Company or whether they were advertinements in a newspaper? (Laughter).—I was quite sure they were shares of this Company.

Did you count the shares?—No. I did not. It did not matter to me whether they were 5,000 or 500. I had paid nothing for them.

"STRAIGHTENING OUT."

You had to make good your liability?—It was a question of straightening out my accounts.....

What do you mean by "straightening out?"—I was told I was liable, but it was not determined.

Do you suggest that when you saw those shares, you did not notice the fascimile of your signature?—I never looked into them beyond seeing that they were the shares of the All-India Assurance Co.

Mr. Desai:—You are a man of great capacity. Perhaps it is my fault that I cannot explain myself.

Mr. Tairsee:—It is my misfortune that I can't follow you. (Laughter).

Mr. Desai:—It is my greater misfortune that I can't make you follow me. So you will have to follow me. (Renewed laughter).

When did you first come to know about these fascimile?—when the liquidators enquired from me about it in November 1925.

Shall I take it that when payments of dividend were credited in the account of Mr. Desai nobody asked you whether or not you had put your seal or signature on any of the shares?—Nobody.

Since then you told the liquidators that you had not authorised the seal to be used for any shares? —The liquidators have not asked me upto now.

You made a statement to that effect in the Police Court?—I was asked by the prosecution counsel whether the signature was there "Witout being summoned," added Mr. Tairsee, after a pause.

Did you give authority to Mr. Desai for the use of your facsimile?—No.

You are accustomed in your ordinary business to affix your facsimile?—I would put it on a circular letter, but not on a promissory note.

That may be a distinction in your own mind. But was there anything to prevent you from doing so?—Of course there was nothing to prevent me from doing anything.

But how would others recognise it?—Who would negotiate on such a promissory note?

IN SOLE CHARGE.

This finished the cross-examination of Mr. Tairsee who was then re-examined by Mr. Velinker..

Did Mrs. Partlock take any active part in the management of the Company, and was she in Bombay at all material time of this case?—She took no part in the management. Sometimes she used to be in Bombay, and some times she used to go to England.

Therefore Vaikunth (accused) was the only man looking after the business?—Yes.

The foreman of the jury (Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla) to Mr. Tairsee: Can you tell us why the services of Mr. Desai were dispensed with?

Mr. Tairsee: Mr. Portlock called a meeting of the Board, and on information given by the General Manager, he made serious allegations against the working of Mr. Desai. And in order to investigate those charges, we asked Mr. Batliboi to make a report. In the meantime, Mr. Desai was asked not to come to office, and we were put in charge, including Mr. Portlock. Mr. Desai was asked to come only when he was required, and to sign cheques that we put in.

Foreman: Did Batliboi make an investigation?—He has made a report.

The Foreman then expressed a desire, on behalf of the jury, that a gentleman who was responsible for the liquidation work should be called to give evidence on the various points.

Mr. Velinker said he would call Sir Shapurji Billimoria, one of the three liquidators.

SIR S. B. BILLIMORIA'S EVIDENCE.

Sir Shapurji B. Billimoria was, the third witness for the prosecution.

Examined by Mr. Velinker, witness said Nanji continued to act as manager during the liquidation work. The share registers were in a disorder and so the liquidators had insisted on the production of the share certificates before paying the dividends. That was the only way to rectify the errors.

Cross-examined by Mr. Desai, witness said on 12th October, 1925, a meeting of shareholders was called when the liquidators presented a report stating that the share registers were not in order and therefore it was necessary to go through every item which involved great time and trouble. They had also to prepare the contributaries list as required by the Company's Act. It was a tremendous work and the liquidators had to go to Court very often to take directions.

Mr. Desai: There was expected to be a surplus. And you actually prepared dividend warrants in favour of persons purporting to be shareholders without, in fact, ascertaining whether they were entitled to the shares?

Witness: Yes.

V. A. DESAI'S STATEMENT.

Mr. V. A. Desai, being asked whether he had any explanation to offer, then made the following statement to the Court:—

About the end of 1913, I was taken as a partner by the late Mr. M. M. Shirazi who purchased the secretaryship of the All-India United Insurance Co., Ltd. I purchased Mr. Shirazi's interest in the firm in 1916, and became Director Ex-Officio of the Company.

Prior to 1917, I had a few hundred shares in the Company. Since then I purchased more shares, and at the time of the reduction, I held about 3,000 shares. My share certificates used to remain in the Company's office, and as no dividend was declared after 1913, I had no occasion whatever to look at them or to handle them.

In 1920 there was a reconstruction of the Company. The capital of the Company was reduced, pursuant to an order of the High Court, 25,000 old shares being reduced to 20,000 shares, and 30,000 new shares were issued.

I had multifarious duties to discharge, and I was attending to insurance business proper. When the reconstruction took place, the marine department was added, and the life department which was stopped since 1913 was re-started. The organization of the marine and life departments claimed all my time and attention. I had no time to attend to the share department or other office routine. I was not conversant with the share registers and the other books of the department.

The exchange of the new certificates in lieu of old ones, and the preparing of new certificates involved considerable work, and the only clerk in that department was unable to cope with the heavy work. I now find that the work of preparing the substituted, as also the new, certificates was distributed among several clerks of other departments, and that has resulted in certain errors and irregularities in the preparation of the share certificates, such as duplication of numbers.

It is not true that I presented 256 shares on the 23rd February, 1927. I had sent them to the liquidators' office on the 10th September, 1926. I believed, and still believe, them to be genuine, and to be a part of my large holding of shares.

The 150 shares out of 1,250 were not sold to Mr. D. C. Sheth. They always belonged to me. But I temporarily transferred them to his name in order that he may have the necessary qualification shares as a Director.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee had allowed his facsimile signature to be put on these, as well as on the other shares the genuineness of which, is admitted and beyond question. His statement that he authorized his facsimile signature to be affixed to policies only is untrue.

ADDRESS TO JURY.

As the defence had no witness to call, counsel addressed the jury.

Mr. Velinker having concluded his address for the prosecution, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai commenced addressing for the defence. He had not finished when the Court rose for the day.

The case will be resumed to-day.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL JURORS.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions (other than those who are actually serving on the Jury) are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday morning, to-day at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails ex "Maloja" from London of 16th instant left Aden at 9-30 p.m. on the 26th instant.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 2nd March.

LATE DR. SHIRWALKAR.

The Managing Committee of the Saraswat Club, Santa Cruz, has heard with deep regret of the sudden and premature demise of Dr. Raghunath Dadoba Shirwalkar, one of the best surgeons of Bombay and an illustrious member of the Saraswat community and has offered its heart-felt condolences to the relatives of the deceased in their sad bereavement.

ANOTHER DAYTONA BEACH RECORD.

At Daytona Beach, Florida, world-famed for its car-speeding achievements, Capt. Malcolm Campbell's "best-ever" was followed on 20th February by yet another record event, when a stock Auburn car put up a new high speed record for stock cars by reaching 104.37 miles per hour.

KURLA RESIDENTS' DEMAND.

At the special general meeting of the Kurla Residents' Association on the 26th instant, the following resolution was passed:

"It is resolved that the Kurla Municipality Board and the Minister of Local Self-Government, Bombay, be approached with a request that they may take decisive steps to get this Municipality be declared as the City Municipality, whereas Kurla has an increased population over thirty thousand with its close proximity to Bombay and whereas it is necessary to raise its civic status in order to confer more civic rights on its citizens."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Tamba Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 26th inst., and is due to arrive here on Wednesday noon the 29th idem.

The Homeward P. and O. Steamer "Malwa" with the mails from Bombay of the 18th instant arrived at Port Said at 8-30 p.m. on the 26th instant and left there at 1 a.m. the following day.

The O.S.K. Steamer Shingo Maru" left Colombo from Bombay on the 25th inntant and is due to arrive here on the 29th instant.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura"' with Mails from London of the 23rd instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 25th instant.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

A CASHIER IN TROUBLE

On a charge of criminal breach of trust as a cashier in respect of Rs. 35000 complained of by Messrs. Narandas Kedarnath and Co., Radhashyam Sagarmal who worked as cashier from 19-1-28 to 25-2-28 was arrested by the City Police on Saturday last and was placed before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Monday. It was alleged that the accused had misappropriated the amount by making false entries and altering figures in one item in the account books of the pedhi. As inquiries were yet incomplete, the acused was remanded to custody for 14 days.

"JAIL BIRDS" CONVICTED

Nasiruddin Mahomed Ibrahim and Mahomed Ghulam Hussein alias Baboo Pirbuy, two of the six accused who stood charged with receiving and disposing off stolen property to the extent of Rs. 15,258 were convicted by Mr. H. P. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday. The first accused admitted eight previous convictions and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 in default to six months' further imprisonment. The second accused who had four previous convictions was sentenced to one fear's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300 in default to a further imprisonment of three months.

On November 22, it was found that cash and jewellery valued at Rs. 15,258 were found stolen from the strong room of Samiram Joharmal at Kalbadevi. One of the accused was first arrested on suspicion and on statement made by him the rest were arrested at various places and a portion of the property was recovered from the first and the second accused. All the accused were placed before the Magistrate and all of them pleaded not guilty. The two accused named above were charged with receiving and disposing of the stolen property while the rest were discharged as there was no evidence against them. The accused were convicted and sentenced as above.

MORE SEATS FOR LABOUR.

MR. DALVI DENOUNCES NOMINATION

PAYMENT OF FEES TO CITY-FATHERS.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla presiding.

LATE DR. SHIRWALKAR.

The President at the outset referred to the sad and untimely death of Dr. R. D. Shirwalkar, one of the honorary surgeons of the King Edward Memorial Hospital. He said Dr. Shirwalkar's work in Bombay was well-known to all and it was a matter of regret that one of the most eminent members of the medical profession that the Corporation had been fortunate enough in securing to work in an honorary capacity for this hospital had been cut off in the prime of life and their sympathy went out to the family of the deceased.

COW-SLAUGHTER AT BANDRA.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe then moved:—That the Commissioner be requested to report as to who among the executive staff was responsible for not submitting to the Corporation the draft bye-laws as required by the Municipal Act, for control of the slaughter of cattle in Bandra and other Municipal slaughter-houses after the Corporation Resolution No. 5614 of 7th September, 1920, prohibiting the slaughter of cattle under 3 years of age, and also the Corporation Resolution No. 4282 of 16th August, 1923, prohibiting the slaughter of cattle under 8 years of age were passed.

Mr. Sahasrabudhe said that the failure to submit the draft bye-laws to the Corporation was a serious lapse on the part of the Commissioner and his executive and the Corporation ought to take serious notice of the lapse.

The Commissioner denied that there was any lapse on the part of his executive. The question of controlling the slaughter of cattle in Bandra and other slaughter-houses was referred to a Sub-Committee and to the best of his knowledge that Committee was still in existence. It was the duty of the Committee and not of the executive to submit the bye-laws framed by them to the Corporation.

The proposition was lost.

PAYMENT OF FEES

The Corporation considered the report of the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee regarding a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act so as to delete Section 50 thereof relating to the fees payable to members of the Standing Committee. The Bill is intended to bring the City of Bombay Municipal Art in conformity with the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act wherein a similar section for the payment of fees is deleted.

The report, among other things, stated: —The question of doing away with the payment of fees to the members of the Standing Committee has been before the Corporation several times since 1899 and on all such occasions the Corporation have discussed the proposal threadbare and expressed themselves emphatically in favour of retention of fees on the ground that the payment of fees was highly desirable and absolutely necessary in the interest of efficient and expeditious disposal of the business of the Committee which is of a very important and responsible character and which requires regular attendance of members. The Committee have given their anxious and careful consideration to the present Bill that has been forwarded to the Corporation by Government and discussed the subject in all its aspects. They are not able to find any substantial reason for the abolition of the fees to the members of the Standing Committee.

The Committee recommended that Government be informed that the Corporation were strongly opposed to the passing of the Bill.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai moved that the report be approved and adopted.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved an amendment that the report be recorded and Government be informed that the Corporation was in favour of the Bill.

Dr. S. P. Mehta supported the resolution.

NATIONALIST OPPOSITION.

Mr. B. T. Desai opposed the resolution. He said that now the time had come when members should be prepared to serve on Committees (like the Standing Committee) in a spirit of service and not in a spirit of self-gain.

Mr. H. P. Mody further supported the resolution. He said in the interests of administration it was absolutely necessary that the fees for the Standing Committee should be retained. These fees were fixed at the time of far greater patriots than his friend Balubhai Desai. (Laughter.) "This is a question", Mr. Mody submitted, "which should be regarded above all parties."

On votes being taken, the amendment was lost, 24 members voting for and 36 against it. The original resolution was carried.

FOUR MORE MEMBERS FOR LABOUR.

The Corporation then considered the report of the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee regarding a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act so as to increase the number of councillors from 106 to 110 with a view to allow 4 Labour members being nominated on the Corporation. The Committee recommended:—

(1) That no proper reason exists at present to increase the number of members of the Corporation from 106 to 110.

(2) That Government already possess the power of nominating 16 Councillors and the Corporation are not in favour of extending this power further.

(3) That if Government are desirous of appointing 4 Labour members on the Corporation, there is in fact nothing to prevent them from appointing them in the seats now available to Government for nomination.

(4) That if at any time it is deemed expedient to grant separate and direct representation to labour on the Corporation they are of opinion that such representation should not be by nomination but by election on the same lines as the representation given to capital at present on that body.

(5) That as the commercial and industrial bodies have at present 3 elected representatives on the Corporation and as labour is not yet properly organised, the Corporation suggest that Government would be well advised to nominate for the present labour representatives in 2 seats out of the 16 reserved for nomination.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved that the report be approved and adopted.

DIRECT REPRESENTATION TO LABOUR.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi moved an amendment that the report be recorded and that Government be informed in the following terms:—

(1) That no case has been made out for increasing the strength of the Corporation from 106 to 110.

(2) That, under the existing constitution, Government have at their disposal 16 nominated seats for the appointment of experts and for giving representation to minorities backward communities as well as Labour and it is open to them to appoint as many representatives of Labour as they may choose.

(3) That, in view of the fact that Labour is now sufficiently organised so as to enable Government to create a suitable representative constituency, it is eminently desirable in the interests of Labour and of the City of Bombay that the principle of direct representation of Labour should now be conceded and that three seats out of the 16 nominated seats should be set apart for such representation to Labour by election.

Mr. Dalvi said there were at present 32 Labour Unions in Bombay with a membership of 39,000 and odd, out of which 9 unions were registered. That showed, he pointed out, that Labour was well organised and there was therefore no need to have recourse to the retrograde step of nomination by Government in order to give representation to Labour. If the proposition was passed, the Bombay Municipality would win the distinction of being the first public body in India to give direct representation to Labour by election as against nomination.

The amendment being voted upon was carried by a large majority.

The Corporation adjourned to Wednesday next.

ISHAN BEY IN TEARS

IDICTMENT BY PREMIER

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Constantinople.—Ihsan Bey stood in tears in the High Court at Angora while the Prime Minister Ismet Pasha heaped indictments upon him. The Premier and other members of the Cabinet gave evidence. Ihsan Bey ascribed the accusations to personal hatred.—Reuter.

(Ihsan was a Deputy of the Angora Council and Minister of State. He was involved in the Goeben repair contracts fraud and was suspected of having received bribes. At the last session of the Angora Council, the privileges of membership in the Council were withdrawn from him in order to allow the judiciary to have a fair field before it in the trial.)

FORD FLIVVER TRGEDY

CEIEF TEST PILOT DROWNED

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Melbourne (Florida).—Harry Brooks, the chief test pilot of the Ford Motor Works was drowned while flying in a Ford flivver to Miami. The flivver plunged into the sea.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY FEBRUARY 28, 1928.

SELF-RELYING EFFORTS.

"We did not conquer India for the benefit of the Indians. I know it is said in missionary meetings that we conquered India to raise the level of the Indians. That is cant. We conquered India as the outlet for the goods of Great Britain. We conquered India by the sword and by the sword we should hold it..... I am not such a hypocrite as to say we hold India for the Indians. We hold it as the finest outlet for British goods in general and for Lancashire cotton goods in particular."

SIR W. JOYNSON-HICKS.

At this particular juncture in the Indian struggle for freedom when on the issue of the boycott of the Simon Commission all the political parties are united and when there is a healthy evidence of co-operation amongst all sections of Indians to concert measures to make the boycott constructive, it is pertinent to recall this frank declaration of the Home Secretary in the Baldwin Government. That "man of peace", Mr. Baldwin, uttered amiable platitudes about securing better understanding between Britain and India in his Guildhall speech and in the House of Commons when he wanted Indians to accept the humiliation of an All-White Commission. His lieutenant, blunt, honest "Jix," does not believe in political persiflage. He declared not long ago in straightforward manner why and how the British held India and the only way that Indians can hope to obtain a hold over their own country is by cutting at the very root of that economic connection which makes their country such a vital necessity to Britain as a helpless dependency. The main object of inflicting upon this country a Commission of Inquiry into the progress of Indians "self-government" from which Indians are excluded, is to seek through a united report by seven men whose qualification for their job is that they have had no previous experience of Indian conditions, a fresh lease of undisturbed economic exploitation for British vested interests. The British bureaucracy in India is there to see that the political subjection is strict and that the camouflage of "self-government" is worked in such a manner as to hoodwink at least a section of Indians. The British commercial interests are there to take advantage of the fact that India is forced to remain "the finest outlet for British goods."

By self-relying efforts and self-relying efforts alone can Indian Nationalism remove this humiliating condition of the country under which political power remains denied to Indians, administrative initiative remains in foreign hands and no opportunity is given for the industrial development of the country. It is a gratifying sign of the times that our leaders are now busily engaged in making such efforts in two different directions, both of which converge on the attainment of one common national purpose, the securing of real democratic Swaraj. The All-Parties' Conference, which is now meeting from day to day at Delhi to draw up a Swaraj Constitution, should be able to succeed in the mission it has undertaken because the atmosphere for the success does fortunately exist now. As Mr. Jinnah says in his spirited exposition of the motives underlying the boycott of the Simon Commission, the Indian objection to that Commission is based on principle. It is the principle of self-respect. The affront given to India has had the advantage of making political leaders amenable to communal sympathies widen their horizon and an atmosphere is created in which on the healthy principle of give-and-take a Swaraj Constitution thoroughly democratic in conception can be drawn up.

But the other direction in which national self-relying efforts express themselves is extremely important, because their successful pursuit will make the national movement for freedom broad-based and deeper in its intensity. The boycott of foreign cloth, an aspect of "Swadeshi" which has the immediate political objective of peacefully coercing England in return for her coercion of India through lawless laws and repression has immense possibilities. It is the only movement which can make a direct and permanent appeal to the people. It is the one movement which can free India from economic domination by England which is no less insidious and ruinous than political subjection. Mahatma Gandhi, through the cult of the Charkha, strives patiently and persistently to point the way towards this economic freedom for India without which political freedom is impossible for her. Tilak realised the need for advocating Swadeshi through the boycott of British goods years ago and Maharashtra then promptly responded to his appeal. Along with Bengal, Maharashtra is again taking the lead in the boycott movement and the other parts of India will follow suit if only it is ably organised. Here is an opportunity for our mill-owners in Bombay to seek from the people what the Government of India denied them, timely and effective assistance to help them tide over the bad years of business depression. The people will readily afford them good and permanent custom if only the methods of 1905 are not practised by the manufacturers of Swadeshi textile fabrics and if the mill-owners themselves take the lead in the movement. But what is urgently wanted is organised agitation to make the boycott of British cloth effective over a wide area as soon as possible. In Bengal under the able direction of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and his volunteers such organised steps are being taken. Political organisations elsewhere in the country must bestir themselves and make similar co-ordinated and sustained efforts. The young men and particularly the young women can play a large part in making the boycott effective. As Mr. Bose said at the huge boycott meeting held in Calcutta on Friday: "The duty of our own womanhood is no less important. It is they who still rule our houses even in these days of our degeneracy and if they are determined to help the national cause, the male members in the families will submit and this scourge (of British goods) will be driven away from every home."

KING AMANULLAH IN GERMANY.

King Amanullah's reception in Germany has a special significance. President Hindenburg emphasised the friendly relations subsisting between Germany and Afghanistan at a banquet he gave to the Afghan King. Afghanistan did not enjoy the same prestige in Europe at the time of the war as she does to-day after having won her independence. Now the process of modernising Afghanistan and bringing her in line with other progressive countries is going on under the guidance of her democratic, "Socialist" King. Some shrewd journalists have hinted that the reason why Germany's military men have enthusiastically participated in the Afghan King's reception is that they expect to be appointed to responsible and lucrative posts in the Afghan Army, which is to be organised on a new basis. King Amanullah has been described as a military King in Italy, France and Germany. A special correspondent of the "New York Times" describes him as the Mussolini of Afghanistan and all writers emphasise that it is he who has won independence for his country, while the "Manchester Guardian" apprehends that Amanullah's example may serve as an inspiration to young men, in all Eastern countries and there may arise a veritable crop of Kemals, Reza Khans and Amanullahs. The "Daily Mail" trembles to think that a new Japan is rising on the North-West Frontier of India and that the same programme is being worked out there as in Japan itself sixty years ago. Newspapers like the "Daily Telegraph," the "Daily News" and others are full of glowing descriptions of the achievements of Afghanistan, her King and Queen.

The Afghan King's European tour has, indeed, been an altogether extraordinary event. It means a new orientation in the policy of the nations in the Near East and Middle East. Once the unemployed German and other European experts are convinced that Afghanistan, Turkey and Persia are all determined to be advanced nations, they will offer their services and, with their help as organisers, the Eastern nations, which are now politically sovereign entities will see to it that their administration is carried on in as efficient and progressive manner as in any of the Western countries. As a result of their enhanced prestige and credit, capitalists and financiers will not be wanting who will invest their surplus funds in the development of the resources of these countries. America's financiers are only watching for such an opportunity. This will, of course, mean direct communication through railways in the whole of the Near and Middle East and, with the coming together of Turkey, Egypt, Arabia, Mesopotamia, Persia and Afghanistan on the basis of favourable political and commercial treaties, what a tremendous force will they not constitute for the liberation of the dependent and exploited peoples of Asia! When Europe has a League of Nations and America is seriously attempting the establishment of one for the "New World" no obstacle should stand in the way of an Asiatic League of Nations.

BLACK FLAGS ALL THE WAY.

The Simon Commission during its progress from Calcutta to Madras has issued official communiques describing the welcome it has received at the places it halted 'en route.' The unofficial accounts of this "welcome" describe how at every place black flags and posters asking it to go back greeted its arrival. But the official communiques refer to deputations and interviews. They tell the British public, for whose consumption they are intended, how the Commission saw villagers at work and motored through paddy fields. They contain no reference to the fact that at one place the peon employed by a local body delivered to the Commission a message—of boycott,—that schools and municipal offices remained closed at Guntur to "welcome" the Commission, that it had to be content with meeting a few Municipal Commissioners at Cheerala, while the whole town observed hartal. So the journey will continue. The people will observe hartal and the British Press will publish accounts of "friendly demonstrations."

In Madras City itself the Commission relieved the "welcome" that it deserved. It was welcomed by the officials and their henchmen among whom, one regrets to find, Dr. Subbaroyan. There were the inevitable addresses presented by mushroom organisations created for the purpose. So far as the city was concerned it observed a complete and peaceful hartal. This hartal was observed in spite of the fact that in accordance with the resolution of the Working Committee of the Congress, the Provincial Congress Committee had called it off. Madras thus gave a reply to the gagging order of the local bureaucrats the meaning of which cannot be mistaken except by those who, like the Anglo-Indian scribes and the Publicity Officers of the Commission, are determined to mislead the world and have to resort to the expedient of reciprocating "greetings" from dead persons as reported in "Forward."

LITIGATION AT EXORBITANT COST.

RIDDANCE OF THE DUAL SYSTEM.

("BY "S. R. D.")

II.*

In the words of his lordship "great industrial communities could not stand consulting two specialists where one would suffice. It seems to me inevitable that the time is drawing near when the two branches of the one Profession are to be fused. Specialists there will be and must be, but the original barristers are not only out of place, but as I believe, damaging both." The above opinion was only a reflection of what is being agitated upon in England the home of the 'dual system' for some time past. This old-fashioned steam roller not only moves slowly, making a good deal of jarring noise, as all heavy and cumbrous machinery generally does, but it consumes fuel out of all proportion to the result it produces, and, what is worse, it frequently crushes out of existence its unfortunate votaries, who have occasionally no choice left but to make use of it. Merit under this system on very rare occasions does get its legitimate place, but, generally, vested interests, family influences and other factors of not a very elevating class supervene. This explains the riddle as to why a good many otherwise successful citizens failed to secure practice while at the Bar. Under the present arrangement which prevents holding of briefs, the one and the only one avenue left open to merit to get at the top, is also effectively blocked with the result we have already described in detail in previous articles. The 'dubious ground' on which that was done was that the same was abused.

UNITARY SYSTEM AT WORK.

One should have thought that the obvious remedy was the punishment of the guilty, but instead, the whole fraternity is deprived of their legitimate right to hold briefs. No wonder that a good proportion of the members of the Bar feel that the abolition of holding is more out of fear of creating new rivals than the "abuse" complained of above. If we were to look for a model High Court within our own range where the "Unitary system" was at work the High Court at Rangoon is a case in point, where barristers, advocates and solicitors form partnership firms as in Australia and Canada and practise as partners. A firm of lawyers thus formed can work most efficiently, because certain number of its members who excel at desk work confine their activities to the office department, whereas others gifted with forensic powers go out to the Courts and fight out the cases prepared for them by their partners. The public thus gets its case attended to more carefully, there is no chance of the same being abandoned through the return of the briefs at the last moment; there are no fancy fees or charges due to the creation of monopolies, because experience and opportunity are open to all and the client gets the assistance of best men at the most reasonable charges. That the system has given

(Continued on page 10).

*Previous article appeared on 21st inst.

PARSI NATIONALITY.

(By G. K. N.)

The place of honour in the latest issue of the monthly "Ayendeh" of Teheran is given to a most thoughtful article on the problem of nationality and the unity of the Persian nation. It has interest for India. Dr Afshar, who is the editor of the magazine and author of the contribution, goes through the position of the various European and Asiatic lands from the standpoint of nationality and displays manifest familiarity with the question. It is not the language alone not religion alone which constitute the sole criteria. All Iran is one from the Caspian down to the Persian Gulf. The diversity of language in Azerbaijan, which is Turki, and in Khuzistan, which is partly Arabic, does not justify their exclusion from the Iranian solidarity. Support is lent to the otherwise self-evident proposition by the British who recently acknowledged in Parliament that Shaikh Khazal, the ex-Chief of Mohammerah, was a Persian national. Some criticism will be evoked by the suggestion that the Iranian nationhood should be independent of Armenian Christians and Jews. On the other hand, Dr. Afshar warmly and emphatically admits the inclusion of all Zoroastrians in the Persian nationality. It is a fresh evidence of the genuineness of the movement in Persia to secure the humble collaboration of the Parsis in the regeneration of the country, a weightly question on which for the last month Bombay Parsis have the opportunity of being enlightened by Mr. Ardeshir E. Reporter. This distinguished Parsi traveller and linguist, who has perhaps a deeper and wider experience of the Middle East than any member of his community if not any Indian, was 35 years in the country and has outlived several Shahs and a couple of revolutions. The reasoning of Dr. Afshar claiming Parsi allegiance both in Persia and India may be summarised thus:—

Although from the standpoint of religion the indigenous Zoroastrians are not at one with the other inhabitants of Persia, and it has been centuries since they have ceased to intermarry with non-Zoroastrians, nevertheless, from the view point of descent and history of several thousand years the Parsis are a component unit of Persia. The observations of the learned author with reference to the Parsis of India are worthy of serious consideration on account of the width of vision and an insight into future which they evince. It is, however, necessary to interject my personal view that Parsis are Indians though their historic affinities with Persia may justify Dr. Afshar's generous calculation as an ideal. The Parsis residing in India, argues the Doctor, as is obvious from their desig-

Continued on page 9.)

MR. SASTRI AND VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

(BY SWAMI BHAWANI DAYAL SANYASI.)

Since the Right Hon. V. S. S. Sastri has been in our midst he has left no stone unturned in carrying out the terms of the Capetown agreement. He has also on several occasions reminded the South African Indian community that he would not go beyond the four corners of the Gentlemen's Agreement. This is all very good, but when he goes beyond the wishes of the Indian community of South Africa, then it certainly makes us doubt whether we are drifting on the right channel.

He has in Durban and at the Conference at Kimberley definitely stated that if the Indians wished to remain in South Africa, they would have to discard their language and adopt the language of the ruling race. This is a novel idea, and it is very hard to fathom what is in the mind of the Agent to the Government of India. History teaches us that any community, race or nation that discards its language, cannot preserve its nationality. Therefore, if we were to follow the above advice, it would tantamount to blotting out the Indian nation—at least in this part of the world.

Taking local history, we find that the hardy Boers, who trekked during the time of the English rule at the Cape, have preserved their nationality, language and customs at the Convention of 1910. Today it is an undeniable fact that they would rather sacrifice their all than discard the African and adopt the English as their language.

We had great hopes that the Agent to the Government of India would not only protect our existing rights (such as language, etc.) but would also advocate for us the extension of the legitimate rights that belong to the civilised citizens of any country. Mr. Sastri believes that we should assimilate with (presumably) the coloured or non-European traces,

(Continued on page 10).

NOTES OF THE DAY

Quo Vadis, Anglo-India?

Mr. Chartres, President of the European Association, who makes himself readily available for post-prandial oratory in province after province where functions are held to advance European interests in India, was in melancholy mood over India's future at the annual dinner of the European Association, Punjab Branch. The result of the voting at Delhi distressed him. It should make "all friends of India" pause, Mr. Chartres declared. It should compel them to ask themselves: "India, quo vadis?" Mr. Chartres made the familiar insolent commentary on nationalist politics and politicians, doubting the representative character of the Congress and showing concern as to the place to be occupied by "several important heads for which Britain was largely responsible" in the future "constitutional development" of India. The phrase "several important heads" is conveniently ambiguous but Indians should have no difficulty in understanding it to mean "British vested interests." We may well ask Mr. Chartres and his friends of the European Association, "Anglo-India, quo vadis?" We use the term "Anglo-India" not in the Gidney sense, of course, but in the comprehensive European sense.

Solace From Sir Malcolm.

Anglo-India would soon know "where to go"; it would come to terms with Indian nationalism, but for the fact that its hectoring, bullying attitude towards Indians is indirectly encouraged by officialdom. Mr. Chartres should easily find solace from Sir Malcolm's speech at the dinner. The Governor of the Punjab was in the sanctimonious vein he employs when discussing questions of political adjustment between Europeans and Indians. He asked the Europeans "to extend all their charity and sympathy to those Indians who honestly and genuinely wanted to help India forward." The Hailey idea of Indian honesty and genuineness in the political field, lies in the Indian's being willing to accept the British official as his "ma-bap." Sir Malcolm referred to the unity of Indian political parties in regard to the boycott but he hastened to add "they knew by experience how unsteady was the structure which was founded on shifting sands." The prospect may be unwelcome to Sir Malcolm but instead of "shifting sands" there is being built up now a solid bulwark of constructive opposition to British threats.

Straight Talk.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and the Right Wing of British Labour will hardly relish the straight talk of Mr. Thurtle who frankly confesses to a representative of "Forward" that he was sorry British Labour decided to be represented on the Statutory Commission. He sweetens the pill by saying that Labour's action is a "mistake in tactics" but that it is a mistake made "in good faith." His experience of the strength of the boycott movement in India should make the "New Leader," the organ of the Left Wing of British Labour, sit up and revise its ideas about hoping that the Indian resentment will tone down if only the Commission "get off their perch" and embark upon a regular campaign of conciliation. Mr. Thurtle declares "what I saw leaves me entirely convinced that the boycott policy had the support of the Indian masses." His remarks about the "tyranny of the police" and the "ruthless way" in which the Executive in India uses its powers show how clearly he has grasped the difficulties of Indian nationalism.

Eight Lakhs For Seven Guests.

The Indian tax-payers will have to bear the crushing burden of finding eight lakhs for the seven unwanted guests, the Simon Commission, whose total expenses are estimated to come to ten lakhs. Of this huge sum the British Government's share is only about two lakhs. The rest is to be found by India. The popular representatives in the Assembly who have already obtained a victory over the boycott issue must see to it that the supplementary demand in connection with the Commission's expenses during the current financial year is voted down when it comes up during the second week of next month. The whips of the popular parties in the Assembly have to be specially alert now in seeing that there are no absentees from Delhi. It is the duty of all nationalists to make the whips' task easy by being ready at hand for every emergency.

Our Petty Mussolinis.

We publish elsewhere the correspondence that has passed between Mr. B. F. Bharucha and the Executive Enginner, P.W.D. The Engineer evidently has realised that he made a great blunder when, in a fit of autocracy, he issued the amazing fiat that at public meetings in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall "statements which would be objectionable to Government cannot be permitted to be made." But a bureaucrat can never admit a blunder. Therefore, once a blunder is committed prestige must be upheld and the public not the bureaucrat must suffer. It is time the Bombay Legislative Council took steps to bring our petty Mussolinis to their senses.

An Amazing Statement.

In his reply to Mr. A. M. Atavne, Member for Kolaba, the Hon. Mr. Rieu said: "As far as Government are aware the movement has now entirely subsided." This reply is amazing in view of the Kolaba District Conference held at the end of last month and the campaign the Alibag-Pen agriculturists are carrying on for refusing to pay one rupee out of the increased land-tax. But, what is still more amazing is that the Kolaba member was not present in the Council at question time and a splendid opportunity was lost of putting supplementary questions to the Revenue Member. It is open for Government to assume that the people have no legitimate grievance, but with what justification can they say that the movement has entirely subsided?

FIELD DAY FOR GOVERNMENT

PRINCE AS PRINCIPAL'S PAYING GUEST

ADDITIONAL GRANT FOR COST OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

OPPOSITION TO SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT FOR LLOYD BARRAGE.

The Minister for Education was put a series of questions to-day at the Bombay Legislative Council as to the idea behind the Principal of Gujarat College keeping the Prince of Dharampore (a student) in his bungalow as a paying guest.

A demand for the supplementary grant of Rs. 14,19,000 for the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Scheme was moved by the General Member. but there was opposition.

In an atmosphere surcharged with intense excitement, the Bombay Legislative Council commenced its proceedings on Monday afternoon. This was the day allotted to the discussion of supplementary grants which are no less than twenty for this session. One important grant on which the toughest fight is bound to ensue is the grant for the expenditure incurred during the current year on the Harvey-Nariman case. Visitors' galleries were overcrowded with people many of whom had specially come to enjoy the debate over this grant. Speculation was rife in the lobbies as to the possibility of the grant being made and the whips of the Nationalist Parties were busy canvassing votes for the purpose of defeating the grant. Who, Mr. T. Harvey or the Government, is to pay the cost of the case, is the prime issue on which the House will be called upon to divide itself. It is confidently expected that the grant will be voted down by the House. Most of the non-Brahmins not a few Muslims and one and all of Nationalists are in favour of summarily rejecting the grant. In case, this grant is rejected, a way will be automatically paved for the special resolution of Mr. B. V. Jadhav on the same subject. In his statement of demand for this grant, the Hon. General Member has explained th matter as follows:—

In October 1926, Government gave permission to Mr. T. Harvey, late Superintending Engineer in charge of the Industrial Housing Scheme, to institute a criminal prosecution against Mr. K. F. Nariman, for defamation in connection with certain statements made by the latter in his evidence before the Committee appointed by the Government of India in the year 1926 under the chairmanship of Sir Grimwood Mears in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. Under Rule 24 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, Government has, in granting sanction to a Government servant to have recourse to a Law Court for the vindication of his public character from defamatory attacks, to decide in each case whether it will itself bear the costs of the proceedings, or whether the Government servant shall institute the proceedings at his own expense, and if so, whether in the event of a decision in his favour, the Government shall re-imburse him to the extent of the whole or any part of the costs. In accordance with this rule, Government decided that the suit against Mr. Nariman should be instituted at their cost, but subject to the condition that in the event of the complaint being dismissed due to Mr. Nariman proving his allegations, the cost should be borne by Mr. Harvey. The Magistrate has decided on this case that Mr. Nariman preferred the charge against Mr. Harvey in good faith before a competent authority although it appeared to the Magistrate on consideration of the evidence before him that Mr. Harvey did not act corruptly in regard to the indent for the excessive number of mild steel bars or in placing the contracts with the several firms referred to by Mr. Nariman in his cross examination of Mr. Harvey. In view of this decision, Mr. Harvey is not liable to bear the cost of the case, in accordance with the condition mentioned above under which Government have agreed to bear the cost. The whole charge must, therefore, be borne by Government. The total expenditure incurred by Government on this case amounts to Rs. 60,800 in round figures and sufficient savings to cover the cost of this case are anticipated in the current year's voted budget grant under the head "59-Bombay Development Scheme," as increased by the supplementary grant voted by the Legislative Council at its last September-October session. In view of the importance and magnitude of this item of expenditure, it has been treated as a new service, and accordingly, although there are sufficient savings within the grant to which the charge is debitable, a supplementary demand is submitted to the Council."

There was a little disappointment among the non-official members of the House as this grant could not be reached till the House rose for the day. There were 17 grants before this one and the whole day was exhausted before this could be taken up.

PROCEEDING IN DETAIL.

When the Bombay Legislative Council met again at the Town Hall, on Monday afternoon, the following important questions were put and answered.

Mr. N. A. Bechar (Karachi City): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether that attention had been drawn to the murder that took place in the railway quarters, Karachi, of Bai Laxmidevi, wife of a railway employee, in broad daylight in the year 1922;

(b) whether they are aware of the remarks passed by the trying Judge, Mr. E. Raymond, Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, in his Heads of Charge to the Jury regarding the conduct of Sub-Inspector Mr. Mahomed Abdullah in the investigation of the case;

(c) if so, what action they have taken against the Sub-Inspector on these remarks;

(d) whether they are aware of the petitions of Ganpatrai alias Santoksing, the husband of the murdered woman, made by him in this connection from time to time to the District Magistrate of Karachi, Commissioner in Sind and the Governor in Council of Bombay:

(e) if so, what action they have taken on these petitions;

(fi) what actions they have taken to trace the murderer of the said Laxmidevi.

The Honourable Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: (a) Yes. (b) Yes. (c) The Sub-Inspector was warned. (d) Yes. (e) Government enquired into these complaints and came to the conclusion that no action was necessary. (f) The persons believed to be guilty were tried but were acquitted.

LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram (Eastern Sind): Will Government be pleased to state the occupation of each member elected from the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, to the Bombay Legislative Council, the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State in each general election held under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms?

The Honourable Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: Government have no information beyond that available to the general public on the subject of this question. Such biographical details as the Members elected in 1923 and later have thought fit to communicate are to be found in the Compilations known as the Bombay Legislative Council "Who's Who" which were published in 1925 and 1927 and distributed to all Members.

GUJARAT COLLEGE AND PRINCE OF DHARAMPUR.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Principal of the Gujarat College is keeping the Prince of Dharampur, a student of the B.A. class in the his bungalow and charging him Rs. 400 (Rupees four hundred) per month for his food, lodging, etc., since the month of July 1927;

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative whether the principal had obtained the permission of the head of the department or the Government for doing this;

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the negative, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai: (a) Yes. The arrangement is a private one with which Government are not concerned.

(b) The Director of Public Instruction was informed of the arrangements made. He did not, however, consider that his permission was required.

TUTOR IN ETIQUETTE.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad District): Will Government be pleased to State—

(a) whether a missionary lady was engaged by the Principal of Gujarat College

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WALK-OUT IN COUNCIL

SIMON SEVEN AND MADRAS SWARAJISTS

NO CONFIDENCE IN MINISTRY

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

The Swarajists were back in their seats to-day when the Madras Council reassembled to transact non-official business, the Congress Working Committee having permitted them to attend the Council to participate in the discussion on Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair's Malabar Tenancy Bill. Sir James Simpson, and Messrs. K. Kay, W. E. Smith, W. O. Wright and O. T. Lukey were sworn in. Question time lasted only fifteen minutes.

It is understood that at a meeting this morning the Congress Party decided to leave the Council Chamber immediately the members of the Simon Commission entered the Council Chamber.

MALABAR TENANCY BILL.

Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair next introduced the Malabar Tenancy Bill, the object of which is to confer permanent rights on all tenants and to bring about harmonious relationship between landlords and tenants in Malabar.

A motion recommending abolition of the Local Fund Toll gates in the Presidency was withdrawn after an assurance from the Chief Minister that the question of road policy was engaging the attention of the Government and the Roads Committee.

The contemplated motion of non-confidence in Dr. Subbaroyan's Ministry was not moved to-day, as the Congress members, who had given notice of the motions on the subject, walked out of the Council when the Simon Commission entered the Hall.—A. P.

SILENCE REIGNS OVER CITY

HARTAL AT MADRAS

MADRAS, Feb. 26.

The city lay quiet and silence reigned over the city, interrupted in the principal thoroughfares by horn hootings of police, busses and rumbling noise of passengerless trams. The Kotwal Bazar where the heaviest transactions for the daily needs of the people are made, remained closed. All the shops in the China Bazar Road remained closed for the day. All other parts of the city report absolute cessation of work, except Triplicane where some shops were kept open.—Free Press.

"SEVEN HONEST MEN."

AN EX-MINISTER'S FAITH

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

The Simon Commission had a quiet day, except for receiving some representative bodies and persons. Those who interviewed the Commissioners, include Sir K. V. Reddi, ex-Minister, Madras Government and Dr. C. Natesan Mudaliar (representing the Constitutional Section of the South Indian Liberal Federation) and

(Continued on next page.)

POLISH CONSPIRACY TRIAL

2,000 WITNESSES CALLED BY PROSECUTION

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO OVERTHROW GOVT.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Warsaw.—Over 2,000 witnesses have been called by the prosecution in the trial of 56 persons alleged to be members of the White Ruthenian Communist organisation known as Hromada. They are charged with conspiring to overthrow the present regime in Poland and also forcibly to detach for the benefit of Soviet Russia a part of Poland inhabited by the White Ruthenians. Four former members of the Diet are among the accused. The prosecution alleges that the Soviet largely financed the conspirators.—Reuter.

NEW RULE FOR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

ADVERSE COMMENTS IN BERAR PRESS

YEOTMAL, Feb. 26.

The Central Provinces Government have notified a new rule on the analogy of the one relating to elections to the Legislative Council, which penalises spurious or frivolous competition in Municipal elections by ordaining forfeiture of the deposit amount of such candidates as fail to obtain at least one-eighth the number of valid votes actually polled. This rule has provoked considerable adverse comment. It is pointed out that the Legislative Council rule is inapplicable to Municipal elections, since the former provides for only one seat in each constituency, whereas under the latter plural seats provide more than one. The result is that candidates over and above the actual number of seats stand a chance of forfeiting their deposit amounts.

YEOTMAL'S WEEKLY JOURNAL.

The "Lokamat", Yeotmal's weekly journal has drawn the attention of the Government to this anomaly and urges Government to reconsider the matter with a view either to change the wording of the rule or to add a proviso similar to that of elections rules of the Legislative Councils in India regarding counting of votes from ballot papers.—A. P.

APT. HINKLER REACHES LONGREACH

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Sydney.—Captain Hinkler has arrived at Longreach on the penultimate stage of the journey to his home at Bundaberg.—Reuter.

CAPT. HINKLER REACHES HOME

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Sydney.—Capt. Hinkler landed at his home town of Bundaberg at 4-15 this morning completing his flight from London.—Reuter.

PRINCE LICHNOWSKY DEAD

EX-GERMAN AMBASSADOR IN LONDON

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Berlin.—The death has occurred of Prince Lichnowsky who was German Ambassador in London at the out break of the Great War.—Reuter's Special.

THE REAL TEST AHEAD

COST OF SIMON SHOW

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND IN ASSEMBLY

CALL TO ABSENTEE MEMBERS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

While the boycott fervour about the Simon Commission is spreading throughout the country as evidenced by the signal success even in the U.P. Legislative Council, some anxiety prevails in non-official circles in Delhi regarding the voting down of the supplementary demand that will be placed before the Legislative Assembly in connection with the expenditure of the Simon Commission in the current financial year. The expenditure that is incurred by the Commission now engaged in peliminary tours till the end of March, will have to be voted by the Assembly as a supplementary provision in the budget when the matter came before the Standing Finance Committee. The Indian elected section of them refused to agree to the provision on political grounds, whereupon Sir Basil Blackett decided to have the matter referred to the Assembly. The supplementary grant is, I learn, being submitted to the Assembly in the second week of March. As this would be the real test as to whether the Assembly wants to co-operate with the Simon Commission or not, the non-official party whips are taking steps to summon to Delhi those members who are absent, at any rate those who can without much inconvenience to themselves make it possible to attend and thus help in recording once more India's determination to boycott the Commission. A few of the Swarajist members including Mr. Phookun were arranging to start for their respective stations as there was not much work for them here, but on hearing of the Government's intention to face the Assembly with a supplementary demand when there would be a thin non-official attendance, they have been advised to stay on and vote against the supplies. Telegrams have also been sent to some of the absentees in Bengal and other Provinces to be ready to start whenever required.

I understand that the Congress Party has given permission to its members to serve on Standing Committees.

ASSEMBLY DECISIONS IGNORED

RAILWAYMEN'S GRIEVANCES UNREDRESSED.

RY. FREIGHTS FIXED TO BENEFIT FOREIGN FIRMS.

ADVERSE EFFECT ON INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

In the Assembly, on Monday, the discussion on the demand for the grant under the head "Railway Board" was continued. Maulvi Mahomed Yakub's motion for a cut of Rs. 100 to draw the attention for opening a branch of the Railway Clearing House at Lucknow was lost.

Col. Gidney moved for a cut of Rs. 100 for drawing attention to the existence of grievances among railwaymen, and urged the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry or the institution of a Complaints Department in the Railway Board.

Mr. N. M. Joshi expressed resentment that the decisions of the Assembly regarding redress of railwaymen's grievances were neglected.

Sir George Rainy promised to see to individual cases if applications of grievances were made with a view to doing justice. Col. Gidney then withdrew the motion.

Mr. Mukhtar Singh's motion for a cut of rupee one as a protest against the policy of fixing differential freights rates of different articles so as to help foreign industries thereby adversely affecting Indian industries, was negatived by 42 votes against 39.

After lunch, the House was adjourned, for want of quorum, till to-day.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

Discussion on the motion for a cut of 100 under the head of "Railway Board" moved by Maulvi Mahomed Yakub on the question of opening a branch of the Clearing House at Lucknow was taken up by the Assembly when it met to-day with a thin attendance. Some Swarajists were also present.

Questions took only three minutes to dispose of. Sir George Rainy at the outset made a statement saying that the Steel Protection Bill would be introduced in the Assembly by him on March 31st when he would also move for reference of the same to a Select Committee.

After a short debate on Mahomed Yakub's motion it was put to vote and lost by 25 votes to 45 votes.

Col. Gidney next moved that the demand under the head "Railway Board" be reduced by Rs. 100, as he wanted to draw attention to the existence of grievances among railwaymen, and urged the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry, or the institution of a Complaints Department in the Railway Board.

Col. Gidney, in making out his case for the reduction, referred to various grievances of the employees, namely, the transfer of subordinate staffmen, excessive duties for enquiry into which he suggested the appointment of a Committee. He pleaded for safeguards against the injustices done on them which might not have come to the notice of the Railway Board. He appealed to the Government for sympathetic treatment of the matter.

Mr. V. V. Yogia, who rising to support the motion wanted to speak on the grievances of railway passengers, also was objected to by Sir George Rainy saying that would confuse the two issues.

ASSEMBLY DECISIONS NEGLECTED.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, speaking next, expressed resentment that the decisions of the Assembly which Government regarded as the great Parliament of this country for purposes of the Simon Commission should be neglected in this way, because this Assembly even last year had passed a similar motion, but was not taken notice of by the Government so far. He said there were Enquiry Committees for almost every department; but was it a sin, he asked, that the same was denied to the employees? These people had very few opportunities to represent their cases. Even Joint Committees were not serving any useful purposes. In a large number of cases, the Railway Unions were not recognised by the Agents of Railways, and strikes were resorted to because there was no other alternative left. He appealed to the railway administration to take up the question of the recognition of the Unions seriously and instruct the Agents to deal with them fairly.

When Mr. Yakub was speaking, Mr. Anarul Azim rose to a point of order that the quorum was not present. The President counted the number twice and found 25 members present and the discussion proceeded.

ASSURANCE OF DOING JUSTICE.

Sir George Rainy, giving the reply, said, the Committee of Enquiry would not be a suitable instrument whether an individual officer was dismissed rightly or wrongly. He promised to see to such cases if applications of grievances were made and would try to mete out justice. In such cases they would be fully and adequately dealt with.

The Joint Committee as now existed, he said, were working on most hopeful lines of the adjustment of grievances and coming to understanding on the joint discussion. Periodical medical examination was necessary for both superior and subordinate services and was necessary in the interests of officers and services both.

Col. Gidney withdrew the motion on hearing the assurances from Sir George Rainy for the redress of grievaces, but withdrew it also when Mr. Parsons, Member, Railway Board, had spoken.

Mr. Mukhtar Singh then moved that the demand of the Railway Board be reduced to one rupee which being challenged to a division lost by 39 to 42 votes.

FREIGHT RATES POLICY.

Mr. Mukhtar Singh moved a cut of rupee one under the head, "Railway Board," as a protest against the policy of fixing freights rates of different articles in such a way that Indian industries and agriculture are adversely affected, while English firms is India and foreign industries were helped. He criticised the Railway Board's policy with regard to sugar and the Indian-made "shakkar," "bidis," cigarettes, milk and condensed milk, where the interest of Indian agriculturists and manufacturers were absolutely neglected.

Sir George Rainy making a statement admitted that these things merited consideration of the Railway Board, but that they had not yet been brought specifically before the Railway Board. Regarding the main proposition underlying Mr. Mukhtar Singh's motion that the Railway Board showed any favouritism to English and foreign firms, Sir George Rainy held the mover had failed to prove that proposition, and that this allegation has been entirely disapproved by the Acworth Committee.

Supporting Mr. Mukhtar's motion, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas held that Sir George Rainy's statement in this connection could not be held satisfactory. These things, Sir Purshottamdas said, had repeatedly been brought to the notice of the Railway Board by the Indian commercial community; but they had got no relief from the Railway Board.

Mr. K. C. Neogy speaking next said, that Sir G. Rainy's statement that Acworth Committee had disproved the main allegation involved in Mr. Mukhtar's motion was not correct. Mr. Neogy gave some extracts from the Acworth Committee's report, and held that the allegation that the Railway Board fixed freight rates in such a way as to give special facilities to English and foreign firms stood as yet unrebutted.

Mr. Mukhtar Singh's motion was then put to vote, and when pressed to a division was negatived by 42 votes against 39.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

HOUSE ADJOURNED FOR WANT OF QUORUM.

The Assembly could not take up the debate after lunch to-day for want of quorum, only fifteen members including five officials being present.

The House was adjourned till 2-40 p.m. for lunch, but when the President after taking his seat called upon Mr. Mukhtar Singh to move the resolution standing next in his name, Sir D'Arcy Lindsay rose on a point of order that no quorum was present and the President adjourned the House till to-morrow.—Free Press.

FRENCH PAPERS GO FOR MUSSOLINI

AUSTRO-ITALIAN DISPUTE.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Paris.—Newspapers are closely watching the Austro-Italian dispute for which "Voix Du Peuple" accuses Signor Mussolini of trumping up an order to distract attention from the incident into which the League of Nations is at present enquiring, namely the smuggled machinegun parts recently discovered in the Austro-Hungarian Frontier alleged to have been consigned from Italy to Hungary.

The "Volonte", however, says that Signor Mussolini will not succeed in his attempt, but will find that he will now have two troublesome affairs in his hands instead of one.

On the other hand the "Gaulois" sees in the Austrian protests the hidden influence of Germany working for the Austro-German Union.—Reuter.

PROSPERITY OF CENTRAL BANK.

ABNORMAL DROP IN EXCHANGE.

SIR P. SETHNA'S LUCID ADDRESS.

The thirty-seend annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Central Bank of India, Limited, was held on Monday evening, Sir P. C. Sethna, the Chairman, presiding. A large number of shareholders attended. The proceedings of the meeting were exceptionally smooth.

The directors' report for the year stated that the Bank made a net profit of Rs. 20,50,051-1-11 which included Rs. 4,31,653-13-10 brought forward from the last year's account. The directors proposed to disburse the amount as follows:—

An Ad-Interim Dividend was paid for the half-year ended 30th June, 1927, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Incom-Tax on 6,72,528 shares, Rs. 8,40,660; Amount provided for Income-Tax and Super-Tax, Rs. 1,00,000; Amount provided for Depreciation in Land and Buildings, Rs. 1,00,000; the balance of Rs. 10,09,391-1-11 the Directors now propose to dispose of as follows: To pay a Final Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1927, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free of Income-Tax, on 6,72,528 shares, (making 9 per cent. per annum for the whole year) which will utilize, Rs. 6,72,528; to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 3,36,863-1-11. Total Rs. 20,50,051-1-11.

Sir Phiroze Sethna in moving the adoption of the directors' report said in the course of his speech:—

At the outset I should like to refer specifically to a few items of the Balance Sheet which need some explanation. The amount of current deposits as at 31st December, 1927, was Rs. 7,58,22,654 against Rs. 8,06,24,997 on 31st December, 1926, showing a reduction of Rs. 48 lakhs. This reduction in current deposits is, however, more apparent than real and was due merely to the fact that there were larger withdrawals than before, during the last few days of the year, owing to greater monetary stringency which led to the Bank rate being raised to 7 per cent. As a matter of fact, the daily balances of current deposits during the year were larger than those of the past year as will be seen from the increase of over Rs. one lakh and a quarter in the interest charges on that account. Money being largely in demand towards the closing days of the year, the call money rate being 6 to 6-1|2 per cent., the amount of fixed deposits was also affected, but in this case also I may point out that the daily average balances of the time deposits for the two years do not compare unfavourably. The daily average balance for the year of report was considerably larger during the first half of the year as compared with 1926, but during the last half the average was less than the corresponding period of the year 1926 and for this there are two very good reasons. During this period the rate of interest allowed by our Bank on fixed deposits was reduced by half a per cent. Moreover, by the issue of Treasury Bills regularly for the last five months of the year at 5 to 5-1|2 per cent., Government entered into competition with the Banks of the country. The amount of deposits was thus affected to a certain extent, but I trust you will agree with me that the falling off in the amounts deposited with our Bank in spite of the reduced rate of interest allowed by the Bank and in spite of the Treasury Bills issued by Government at more favourable rates, was not more than a few lakhs, bears eloquent testimony to the confidence of the public in our Bank. In fact, the figure of fixed deposits shows an increase of 51 lakhs over that for the year 1925.

Against our Current Accounts, Savings Bank Deposits, Bills Payable and other sums due by the Bank aggregating 7-1|2 crores, we carried more than a crore and a half as cash in hand and at Banks, and held besides Treasury Bills of over a crore of rupees, and unencumbered, readily marketable gilt-edged Securities of the value of about five crores. You will agree with me that this indicates a very strong liquid position.

Coming to the figures for advances, the figures for the year of report show an increase of Rs. 60 lakhs over the amount for the last year, being Rs. 9,69,79,598 against Rs. 9,08,71,233. Latterly our policy in respect of advances has been very conservative. Nevertheless there is an appreciable increase in business under this head.

The year's returns show that the public are availing themselves in increasing numbers of the facilities offered to them by the opening of the Vault. It was opened on 1st March, 1926. At the end of that year 1,287 safes had been rented; during the year of report this figure steadily increased to 2,273.

PROFITS.

Gentlemen, your Directors regret that the net profit for the year of report shows a falling off as compared with the figures for the preceding year. This was due to the unfavourable results of some of our Branches, particularly the Bara Bazar Branch at Calcutta which sustained a loss of Rs. 1,30,000 owing to certain defalcations, and also owing to an increase of Rs. 1 lakh in salaries at the Head Office and Branches. But for these items our profits would have been the same as last year's. In fact during the last six months of the year the Head Office made a profit of over two lakhs more than in the corresponding period of the previous year, the adverse conditions of trade notwithstanding.

CURRENCY AND CREDIT CONTROL.

After prolonged gloom of trade depression, the year 1927 witnessed a little improvement in the economic conditions of most of the countries of the world. India also shared in the general improvement. Let us hope that the current year will show a more appreciable betterment in the busiest period of the season when an era of trade revival and prosperity. There is, however, so far as India is concerned, a disturbing factor which has to be reckoned with—loss of public confidence in the policy of Government. Owing to the fatuous policy of Government concerning Currency and Credit control, our Textile Industry, on which the prosperity of this City and Presidency largely depends, is still in low water and the Finance Member himself is in the mire of the currency muddle. Since the date of the adoption of the new ratio, the authorities have been resorting to various devices to keep up the exchange, but the national economic forces are not able to keep it up. By using up their sterling resources and borrowing in London, Government tried to maintain the ratio and by the regular periodical issue of Treasury Bills and invitation of tenders for sterling they managed to buy exchange, but it was equivalent to buying exchange before the due season, so that now they cannot get more and we witness at present an abnormal drop in the rate of exchange at the the busiest period of the season when we might expect to see it at the highest point.

Sir Phiroze also dealt with questions like textlie industry, Reserve Bank Bill, appointment of a Banking Committee, on which questions his views are well-known.

After the Chairman answered some inquiries from the shareholders the report was adopted unanimously.

It was then resolved to declare a dividend of 9 per cent. per annum.

The retiring directors were re-elected and the appointment of Messrs. H. P. Mody, Beniprasad Dalamiya and Nawab Hyder Nawab Jung as directors was confirmed.

BANK'S EUROPEAN AUDITORS.

It was then proposed to re-appoint Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co. and Messrs. G. B. Billimoria and Co. as auditors for the current year.

Mr. Fakirji, a shareholder, inquired of the President of the reasons which led such an entirely Indian firm as the Bank and the Chairman who always pleaded for Indianisation to appoint a European firm such as Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co. as their auditors. He also asked why they could not appoint an Indian firm in their place.

Sir Phiroze Sethna pointed out that Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co. had been their auditors for a very long time and he personally did not believe in depriving any one Indian or foreigner of his bread unless there was any good reason for doing so. If the European firm resigned, he would certainly see that an Indian firm filled the vacancy; but though he was an ardent advocate of Indianisation he did not want to dismiss anybody for no fault of his.

The proposal was then carried by a majority.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks for the Chairman.

OPIUM CONSUMPTION IN E. GODAVARI DIST.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO REPORT

COCANADA, Feb. 27.

Government have appointed a Committee of four with the District Collector as President, to make a report to the Government regarding the high consumption of opium in the East Godavari District.

The requisite establishment for 1 1|2 months including a tahsildar on Rs. 200 to act as Secretary, was sanctioned. Opium consuming for 1926-27 is reported to be 61 seers per ten thousand inhabitants in the District.—Free Press.

ANGLO-CHINESE RELATIONS

NEW NOTABLE DEVELOPMENT

SIR MILES TO DEVOTE HIS ENERGIES FOR GOODWILL

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Hong Kong.—Notable development in Anglo-Chinese relations has followed the visit of Sir Miles Lampson to Canton, where he spoke of British goodwill and desire for friendly relations, to which Sir Milles Lampson emphasised that he would devote the whole of his energies. General Li Chai Sum, head of Canton Government and Chu Chaoh Sin, Canton Foreign Commissioner will officially pay a return visit to Hong Kong on 2nd March. An elaborate programme of receptions is being prepared for Li Chai Sum and his wife to stay at Government House as the guests of Sir Cecil Clement, Governor of Hong Kong. The latter will afterwards pay a return visit to Canton.—Reuter.

WALK-OUT IN COUNCIL

(Continued from previous page.)

the Hon. Mr. Syed Mahmood Padsha, President of the Peoples' Party.

Sir K. V. Reddi immediately after interview told a press representative that he and his party were fully convinced that India's case would not suffer at the hands of seven honest men comprising the Commission.

It is understood that the Commissioners will attend to-morrow's sitting of the Council when the budget statement will be made by the Finance Member.—A. P.

NOT BOUND BY COUNCIL DECISION?

MADRAS MINISTERS' FREEDOM

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

The Ministerialist Party at its meeting to-day adopted the following resolution:—Resolved that in view of the previous resolution of the party on the subject of the Simon Commission and the subsequent resolution of the Legislative Council to boycott the Commission the Ministers be left to act as they think proper in the circumstances.—A. P.

COLLEAGUES DISSENT FROM CHIEF.

ON RIGHT LINES

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

In the course of a press interview, the Hon. Mr. A. Ranganathan Mudaliar, Minister for Development and the Hon. Dewan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliar, Minister for Public Health, stated:—"Our party held a meeting yesterday and to-day to consider its attitude with regard to the Statutory Commission in view of the decision of the Legislative Council. After a full discussion, the Party has in persuance of and as a logical corollary to its own previous resolution on the Statutory Commission re-affirmed the position that the Ministers are at liberty to act according as they think proper in the matter of their attitude to that Commission. It, of course, follows that the members of the Party who desire to take any definite attitude in regard to the same matter, will have similar liberty. The result is that those members of the Party and the Ministers who hold themselves bound by or agree with the decision of the Legislative Council, are free to do so in consequence of this decision of the Party. Feeling, as we do, that the decision of the Legislative Assembly and the Council proceed on the right lines, we propose to act in full accord with them."—A. P.

CHIEF MINISTER AS GUIDE

LABOUR MEMBER'S ROUNDS

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

Dr. P. Subbaroyan, the Chief Minister, took Major Atlee, Member of the Statutory Commission to the Cosmopolitan Club last evening where the Major had a talk with the Indian members of the club and a prominent Swarajist member of the local Council.—A. P.

SIR J. SIMON'S LECTURE.

PRINCIPAL'S NOTICE TO STUDENTS TO ATTEND.

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

Sir John Simon is expected to visit the Presidency College on Wednesday to deliver a lecture for which purpose, it is stated the Principal the College has issued a notice to the students asking them to be present at the college from morning 10 to evening 4-30 whether they have classes or not.—Free Press.

SIR J. SIMON CALLS ON PRESIDENT

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

It is understood that Sir John Simon called on the Hon. Mr. C. V. S. Narsimaha Raju President of the Madras Legislative Council.—Free Press.

"BREAK FROM TRADITIONS"

PLEA FOR FREEDOM OF THOUGHT

J. KRISHNAMURTI'S ADDRESS.

"Break away from useless traditions" this was the gist of a rather lengthy address delivered by Mr. J. Krishnamurti, the future Messiah to the students of Bombay at the University Convocation Hall on Monday evening on the eve of his departure for another Western tour. Principal Hamill presided. The meeting was attended by both students and elders of both sexes.

Mr. Krishnamurti opened his address with a vivid description of the honors one generally finds in the Indian and specially the Hindu society and said that the evils existed only because the youth of the country blindly followed the traditions without understanding their meaning, without studying the development of the world at large. The speaker instanced the great strides America had been making in recent years. There, he said, the students were quite free, they did what they liked and every student whether of a rich family or poor was treated alike. There was more of brotherhood in the West than in India. The speaker asked his hearers to compare the social and political conditions of India with those of the West. He said that if the youth of India became free from old and useless traditions, the social condition of India would immediately improve. Mr. Krishnamurti concluded with a fervent appeal to the youth to bring about co-operation between the understanding of life and the practical side of it and rid life of every evil that tradition might have inflicted on it.

SIR TUKOJI RAO AND SUITE LEAVE FOR CALCUTTA

MISS MILLER'S CONVERSION AT NASIK ARRANGED

BANGALORE, Feb. 27.

Maharaja Tukojirao Holkar with Miss Miller and Private Secretary, Mr. A. Rashid, A. D. C. Jadav, Medical Officer T. S. Nanjappa, Retired Surgeon of the Mysore Service left Bangalore yesterday morning to Madras "en route" to Calcutta where the Maharaja stops for 5 days after which he returns to Indore. Miss Miller proceeds from Calcutta to Nasik for conversion in the presence of Shri Shankaracharya of Karavirpeetha on the 8th March.

The Associated Press message of 24th February that the authorities of Vanivilas Women's College were badly disappointed yesterday, at the non-visit of the Maharaja Tukojirao having agreed to visit, is false. It was Raja Narasingarh who made the appointment and Sir Tukojirao. The Associated Press message needs correction.

UNDER DR. KURTAKOTI'S DIRECTION

MARATHA MISSION HAS NO OBJECTION

NASIK FEB. 27.

It is now certain that the conversion of Miss Miller will take place at Nasik on the 8th March under the personal direction of Dr. Kurtakoti, Sankaracharya of the Karvirpeetha, as the first offer of conversion came from His Holiness. It is understood, the Maharatha Mission of Poona has no objection to this procedure, so long as Sir Tukoji Rao remains a Maratha. According to the present arrangements, Sir Tukoji Rao will proceed to Barwaha (near Indore) where Miss Miller will also come after the conversion and the marriage will take place there on the 12th March.—A. P.

STUDENT UNDER ARREST

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

A student who discharged electric crackers yesterday on the road was taken under arrest. The police also arrested five more men in New Town where a rickshawalla and some passersby are stated to have been belaboured. There was quiet in other parts of the city.—A. P.

DHANGAR COMMUNITY TO DISCUSS

POONA, Feb. 27.

The Dhangar community to which Sir Tukoji Rao belongs, are holding a conference at Baramati (Poona District) on the 4th March when Sir Tukoji Rao's marriage with Miss Miller will form an important subject for discussion.—A. P.

"UNCONSTITUTIONAL, ILLEGAL AND HIGH-HANDED"

DEPORTATION OF MAHARAJAH NABHA

A LESSON FOR PRINCES AND PEOPLE

ALL PARTIES DEMAND RESTORATION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

Under the presidentship of Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar, a public meeting was held this afternoon at Queens Garden to record a protest against the internment of the ex-Maharaja of Nabha. The following resolution, moved by Pandit Malaviya, and subsequently amended on the motion of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, was unanimously passed.

"This meeting of representatives of all parts and parties of India strongly protests against the illegal and high-handed action of the Government in arresting, deporting and confining the Maharaja of Nabha, and demands the immediate restoration of his freedom."

Among those present at the meeting were Pandit Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Aney, Sardar Sardul Singh, Maulana Muhammad Ali, Mr. Srinivasa Aiyengar, the Raja of Mahmudabad, and Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar, in the course of his speech, said that the British Government had no power to deport the ex-Maharaja of Nabha without trial and without telling him what was the charge against him. Under the present Indian constitution, if the Government wanted to take action against him he should have been tried first by a Commission consisting of one High Court Judge and two Princes. Nothing of the kind had been done in the case of the ex-Maharaja of Nabha. So, the order of the Government of India for confining him was illegal and it should open the eyes of the other ruling princes.

"ILLEGAL AND HIGH-HANDED."

Pandit Malaviya, moving the above resolution, said that the Government should not punish the ex-Maharaja without trial. He had been accused of disloyal activities and it was the duty of the Government to appoint a Commission to investigate the charge. They had levelled against him. The action that had been taken by the Government was both illegal and high-handled.

Mr. Srinivasa Aiyengar declared that the action of the Government in deporting the ex-Maharaja was quite illegal and that Princes and people alike should draw a lesson therefrom.

Maulana Muhammad Ali, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Aney also spoke.—A. P.

TENNIS.

W. I. TOURNAMENT

PITT AND MRS. MOIR WIN MIXED DOUBLES.

The last of the finals in the Western India Tennis Tournament was decided yesterday in the presence of Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson, when Pitt and Mrs. Moir won the Mixed Doubles championship by defeating Tomonaga and Miss Evans, the holders in the best of three sets. It was an exciting tussle with fortune vacillating beween the opposing pairs in delightful uncertainty and there was altogether some good tennis witnessed. Mrs. Moir's driving was a feature of the day and the able manner in which she supported Pitt was mainly responsible for the victory. The first set went to Pitt and Mrs. Moir at 6—3, but Tomonaga equalised at the same score, ad then began a hard fought deciding set which eventually went to Pitt and Mrs. Moir at 6—4. Both ladies returned accurately and there was not much scope for the men to kill soft ones at the net and it was not unusual to find all four players behind the base line.

It has been a good season for Miss Evans who has appeared in the finals of all three events open to her, and had it not been for the extraordinary brilliance of Mrs. Covell she would have won, perhaps, more than one championship. Pitt has not much to complain about inasmuch as he has retained his title against decidedly good opposition besides winning the Mixed Doubles Event. Then there is Mrs. Covell with two championships to her credit. Others who have done well are Tomonaga and Suvarna.

On the conclusion of the Mixed Doubles match Sir Reginald Spence made a short speech in which he traced out the progress of the Tournament this year. Lady Wilson then presented the trophies and cheers terminated the proceedings.

THE RESULT.

MIXED DOUBLES—FINAL.

Pitt and Mrs. Moir beat Tomonaga and Misr Evans, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

WELL DONE U. P!

CONGRESS PRESIDENTS' CONGRATULATIONS

LUCKNOW, Feb. 27.

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Swarajist leader in the United Provinces Legislative Council has received a number of congratulatory telegrams on the passage in the Legislative Council of the resolution on the boycott of the Simon Commission. Dr. M. A. Ansari, Pandit Motilal Nehru, and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya were among those whose sent the messages of congratulations.—A. P.

MUSLIMS IN FUTURE CONSTITUTION

IMPORTANCE OF LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETING

MR. JINNAH'S APPEAL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League has addressed a letter to several prominent Mussalmans in India to attend the forthcoming meeting of the Muslim League Council:—

"It has been considered necessary," he says, "to call a special meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League on the 5th March, 1928 in view of the proposals formulated at the Conference called by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress and the decisions of the Hindu Maha Sabha with regard to those proposals. I am sure you will agree with me that it is of utmost importance that at this critical moment all the leading Mussalmans belonging to the different shades of thought should meet and determine upon an united action with regard to the question of representation and safeguards for Mussalmans in any future constitution that may be framed and adopted. I therefore appeal to you, though the notice is short, to make it a point even at some inconvenience to attend the meeting and help the deliberations of the Council."—A.P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	February 27.
Previous Opening Rate	18.67
To-day's Opening Rate	18.60
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	18.60
Difference	—.07

LIVERPOOL.

	February 27.
Previous Closing Rate	9.99
To-day's Opening Rate	9.88
Difference	—.11
To-day's Closing Rate	9.85
Difference	—.14
Broach Expectation	Rs. 368

FIELD DAY FOR GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page 7.)

for teaching manners to the lady students of the college;

(b) if so, whether any amount of money was paid to her;

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, what was the exact sum paid to her and from what source the payment was made?

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai: (a) No. In the first term of 1926-27 and after consulting the lady students the Principal decided to ask as an experimental measure an English lady (1) to help the lady students in their essay writing, (2) to look after their interests especially in regard to magazines, books, etc., and (3) to meet them once or twice weekly in their room. There is as yet no lady member on the teaching staff and the Principal thought it desirable to make the experiment. The Irish Presbyterian Mission (close to the College) was asked to allow one of their lady members to come to the College for this purpose. The experiment was not continued after the first term of last year.

(b) Yes.

(c) Rs. 50 only from College non-government funds (the Petit Fund).

There was a valley of supplementary questions on Mr. Swaminarayen's question regarding the Prince of Dharampore. The Hon. Minister for Education was cornered by the non-official members of the House and his position would have been worse had not the President come to his rescue with his usual "Next question, please." Hon. members wanted to know why such extraordinary leniency was shown to the Principal of the Gujarat College. The burden of the Hon. Minister's reply was that there was no rule on the record of the Government bearing on such matters.

LOANS TO NON-AGRICULTURISTS.

After interpellations had been gone through, the Revenue Member's Bill to provid for the grant of loans by the Government to non-agriculturists for the relief of distress and for recovery of such loans, which was left unfinished on Saturday was again taken up for discussion Rao Bahadur Kale's amendment to clause 6 of the Bill that the rules should be laid on the Council table and should be liable to be modified or annulled by a resolution of the Council was before the House when the discussion began.

The Hon. the Revenue Member, in replying to the debate, once again opposed the amendment in the form in which it was moved. He, however, moved an amendment to Rao Bahadur Kale's amendment virtually withdrawing clause 6 and substituting it by a different clause altogether.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. P. R. Chikodi (Belgaum) raised a point of order, namely, if an amendment to an amendment could be moved after the mover of the first amendment had exercised his right of reply. The Hon. Member brought to the notice of the President that Rao Bahadur Kale had replied to the debate on his own amendment and now to bring in another amendment would mean reopening of the discussion on a new subjeit. The Hon. the President held that the Hon. Revenue Member's amendment could not be taken as an amendment to the amendment before the House as it went beyond the scope of the original amendment in so far as it sought to nullify clause 6 of the Bill.

There was a very hot and at the same time amusing discussion on the point of order, in which many a legal luminary in the House participated. Hon. the General Member suggested that Rao Bahadur Kale should withdraw his amendment on a clear understanding that he would be allowed to reintroduce it in case he was not satisfied with the amendment to be brought forward by the Revenue Member. In the opinin of the President, the Hon. General Member's suggestion could not be entertained as it was a departure from the procedure.

The President then ruled the Revenue Member's amendment out of order and put Rao Bahadur Kale's amendment to vote. M. P. R. Chikodi called for a division which was granted. This was the first division of this session. The result of the division was that 22 members voted for the amendment and 40 against. The amendment was declared lost.

GOVT. BILL PASSED.

There was then no reason for the Revenue Member to move his amendment in view of the rejection of Rao Bahadur Kale's amendment. The Bill then passed its third reading.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS.

The House then proceeded to discuss the demands for supplementary grants. The Hon. Home Member moved for a grant of Rs. 7,205 to cover the charges of the temporary appointment of an Assistant Judge in Sind. The Home Member, in his explanation, stated that the state of judicial work in Sind would not permit of the temporary post of an assistant judge being discontinued, and the appointment would have to be continued throughout the year.

The grant was made.

The Home Member moved for a supplementary grant of Rs. 45,009 to cover the fees in criminal cases. His statement ran as follows:—

"The povision of Rs. 1,71,200 made in the current years budget on account of fees in Criminal Cases has proved insufficient owing to heavy expenditure in all the districts. This item is a very fluctuating one and it is very difficult to make an exact estimate of the year's requirements. An additional grant of Rs. 45,000 has therefore been sanctioned to cover the anticipated excess expenditure up to the end of the current financial year."

Mr. M. D. Karki (Kanara District), speaking on the motion, wanted to bring to the notice of the House a serious 'illegality' on the part of the District Magistrate but he was not allowed to do so as the President held that it was out of order. Continuing, the speaker said he could not understanded why the Government were spending money on criminal cases despite their tendency to get such cases tried with the help of public prosecutors.

HOW ECONOMY COULD BE EFFECTED.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram (Eastern Sind) pointed out an instance to the Home Member as to how public money could be economised. There were, he said, public prosecutors in various divisions of the Presidency. In Sind they had an extra Prosecutor whose fees were naturally higher than the those given to assistantant prosecutors. Interests of economy would require that where ordinary cases were dealt with, services of an assistant prosecutor should be requisitioned in preference to the services of a Prosecutor, which were very costly.

The Hon. Minister for Excise gave his own experience as a public prosecutor. In moffussil courts, he said, the fees allowed to a public prosecutor were so small that no pleader would offer to work as public prosecutor had it not been for the status attaching to that office.

After there was a good deal of heated discussion on the motion, the closure was applied for and accepted. The Home Member replied to the debate after which the grant was made.

The Minister for Local Self-Government made a demand for grant of Rs. 75,000 to cover the charges of grants-in-aid to the District Local Boards, Hyderabad and Thar Parkar for repairs to roads. This grant was made without any discussion.

The Minister for Education moved for a grant of Rs. 11,000 for stipends given to graduates in Engineering. The grant was made.

Grant of Rs. 68,200 was made for the extension of the Nasik Distillary water works for the supply of water to the Nasik central jail.

A supplementary grant of Rs. 2,93,000 was made towards the capital outlay on Forests.

The Minister for Excise was given an additional grant of Rs. 30,450 in consideration of the increase in the amount of provisional payment to be made to the Sangli State for the lease of its abkari revenue.

Another additional grant of Rs. 57,000 was made to the Minister for Excise to meet the payment of "Gain on liquor" to Indian States whose Abkari administration has been taken on lease by this Government.

COST OF SPECIAL MAGISTRATES.

After tea recess, a supplementary grant of Rs. 15,000 was made to cover the unforeseen heavy expenditure on appeals in Kholi suits which was carried. A demand for Rs. 6,560 for temporary appointments of Special Magistrates to try cases arising out of riots which occurred at Surat and Larkhana and also to try a Bhamta gang case at Ahmednagar. Mr. Mirmohmed Baluch (Karachi), opposed the motion and appealed to the Government to reduce their expenses while Mr. F. J. Ginwalla submitted that there was no necessity to appoint special magistrates as there were Revenue Officers who could have tried the cases in the course of their duties.

The proposition was, however, carried with a vociferous voice of "ayes".

ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR LLOYD BARRAGE.

Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir then made a demand for a supplementary grant of Rs. 14,19,000 in addition to Rs. 201,45,000 for the additional funds required for the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Scheme.

Mr. Mirmohmed Baluch opposed the motion and did not finish his speech when the Council adjourned.

INDIANS IN RAILWAYS.

MR. CHARI'S RESOLUTION LOST

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

The Council of State met to-day with thin attendance of members and visitors. The Swarajists did not attend. The only important item of business being the Hon. Mh. Chari's motion for the establishment of a Central College of Railway Engineering in India. After the question time which occupied only a few minutes Mr. Chari moved his resolution that a Central College of Railway Engineering in India be established with a view to stop the recruitment of non-Indians altogether and to train and recruit Indians as officers for the Mechanical, engineering and transportation services of superior establishment.

INDIANS SUPERIOR SERVICES.

In moving his motion, Mr. Chari dealt with the advantages of such a central college of the Railway engineering, namely, that it will make India self-sufficient in the matter of supplying officers for the Superior Services in the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation Services. That it will have all up to date plant and machinery that are not available in the existing institutions, that it will enable the students to specialise in special subjects and at the same time have knowledge and information of other branches of the railway work, that students would have better training in Locomotive and wagon construction. He opined that all these advantages are not to be found in the existing institutions. Incidentally, he pleaded for the appointment of central college of technology and suggested that the central college of railway engineering in India be situated somewhere in the Central Provinces.

To Mr. Chari's resolution Rai Bahadur Lala Saran Das moved an amendment that substantial subsidies and proper facilities for the practical training be given to the already existing Mechanical and Engineering colleges and that their graduates be appointed to fill vacancies with a view to restrict recruitment.

Lala Ramsaran Das said that he wanted the existing institutions for the mechanical training to be subsidised by the Government and did not want unnecessary investment of money by establishing a new central college.

GOVERNMENT'S OPPOSITION.

After Mr. Ramsaran Das's speech Sir Geofrey Corbet opposed both the resolution and the amendment on behalf of the Government and explained the present scheme of recruitment in the mechanical and civil engineering and opined that the Government considered the existing scheme satisfactory and were following the recommendation of the Lee Commission in the matter of recruitment in these Services. The speaker appealed to the movers of the resolution and the amendment to accept the existing scheme of the Government. On Sir Geofrey Corbet explaining the Government scheme, Mr. Ramsarandas withdrew his amendment but Mr. Chari pressed his motion, which was however lost, without a division being challenged. Sir Geofrey Corbet then presented the report of the Select Committee on the bill further to amend the Chittagong Port Act, of 1914 for certain purposes.

The House then adjourned till 29th February.—Free Press.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS,

AFFILIATION WITH INTERNATIONAL UNION

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

The Council of All-India Trade Union Congress met in the Assembly Committee Room under the presidency of Mr. C. F. Andrews this morning. Messrs. Purcell and Holdsworth attended as fraternal delegates and the gathering included Messrs. Lajpat Rai, Jawaharlal Nehru, N. M. Joshi, Chamanlal and Philip Spratt. The main question discussed, related to the desirability of affiliation of the Indian Trade Union Congress to the International Federation of Trade Union at Amsterdam. Members belonging to the Peasants and Peoples' Party of Bombay headed by Mr. S. A. Dange, voiced an opposition to the proposal on the ground that the Amsterdam organisation was co-operating with Capitalists. It was also pointed out that the attitude of the Lahour Party had become disgusting after the pronouncement of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald on the Simon Commission.

Mr. Purcell put forward a strong plea for affiliation and said that Mr. Dange was mixing up an industrial question with politics. Mr. MacDonald had nothing to do with the Independent Labour Party which had strenuously fought against the British Government on behalf of the Bengal detenus. The Russian organisations were consistently interfering in the work of other national movements and it was time that they fell out with the Russian movement and fell in with the rest of the world. It was ultimately decided that the consideration of affiliation be postponed and meanwhile, the General Secretary (Mr. N. M. Joshi) was authorised to communicate with the British Trade Union Congress and the International Federation of Trade Union at Amsterdam, impressing upon them the desirability of unity in International organisations.

The Council condemned the disruptive activities of Messrs. Mukundlal Sirkar and Naidu and others at Kharagpur and appointed Messrs. C. F. Andrews, Dewan Chamanlal, D. P. Sinha and B. Shivrao delegates to represent the Indian Trade Union at Labour and Socialist Conferences in London this year.

Messrs. Purcell and Holdsworth gave their final impressions of All-India tour before the Council, they would suggest to the British Congress to send out experienced organisers to assist the Indian organisers in their work. They are sailing on the 17th March for England where their report will be published.

When interviewed, Mr. Andrews stated that he regarded the work done at the two sessions of the Council as eminently satisfactory. The programme was a heavy one. Very large number of the important issues were settled and a spirit of unity and goodwill prevailed throughout. On the whole, he said it might be stated that the All-India Trades Union movement was steadily acquiring stability and also obtaining recognition as an important part of the world Labour movement.

INDIAN WAGON INDUSTRY.

BOUNTY TO BE ABANDONED.

INDIA ABLE TO FACE FOREIGN COMPETITION.

The recommendations of the Government of India on the Tariff Board's report on the Railway Wagons Industry have been published. The Government accept the conclusions made in the Board's report that the industry "is now able to meet a large proportion of the normal demand for wagons and underframes in India" and, therefore, "the system of bounties should be abandoned and that no increase be made in the existing duty on wagons and underframes."

In the conclusions at which the Tariff Board have arrived with regard to the protection of "steel castings and spring steel," they state that in the first enquiry they conducted on this industry, they had not ample material put before them to enable them to recommend the extent of protection for this industry; but they "now find that a good case has been made out for protection" and they accordingly are of the opinion that "the best and most economical method of extending help to the industry is by means of a bounty." It is, therefore, recommended that "on all steel castings manufactured by the Hukumchand Electric Steel Works for Railway wagons, underframes and locomotives during the period October 1st 1927, to September 30th 1930, a bounty of Rs. 2-8-0 per cwt. be paid to the Company, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,80,000 for the whole period. The Board have not recommended any protection to Spring Steel Industry as, it is stated in their report, "Spring Steel is as yet not manufactured on a commercial basis" and as they "have not been able to obtain information as to the cost of production sufficiently reliable to justify an estimate of the protection necessary."

SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following is the summary of the the recommendations of the Tariff Board on the question of the protection to Railway wagons:—

We find that under the stimulus of the bounty scheme which has been in force during the last three years, the Wagon industry (in which term we include also the construction of underframes) has made great progress and is now able to meet a large proportion of the normal demand for wagons and underframes in India.

As a consequence partly of the reduction in the cost of material but largely of the decrease in costs resulting from large orders for a few standard types of wagons, the wagon manufacturers have now reached a stage when they could normally withstand foreign competition with no assistance other than the existing revenue duty.

We, therefore, recommend that the system of bounties should be abandoned and that no increase be made in the existing duty on wagons and underframes.

Owing to improvements in railway administration, it has proved possible to reduce the requirements of the railways in respect of new broad gauge wagons and it will probably be unnecessary to place orders for this class of wagon for three years and possibly longer.

Orders for considerable number of wagons have been placed abroad in recent years. In regard to such orders placed before 1925-26, the Indian Wagon Industry have apparently no ground for complaint. But in view of the rapid growth of the industry in 1925 and the possibility of a large reduction in the demand for broad gauge wagons as indicated by the figures of surplus wagons in July, 1925, we consider that, in the interests of the Wagon industry in India, the orders for about 1,450 broad gauge wagons which were placed abroad in December, 1925, might well have been withheld and placed later with Indian firms.

We recommend that until the demand for wagons and underframes in India reaches a total of 5,000 annually in terms of C-2 wagons, all orders should be placed in India by competitive tender from Indian manufacturers.

We are unable to support the claim of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway that they should be permitted to import material for building wagons at a 10 per cent. 'ad valorem' duty. As regards the application of the same railway that material for the construction of locomotives should be imported at a 2 1/2 per cent. 'ad valorem' duty, we are not in a position to make any recommendation.

We think it important, however, during the next few years when the demand for broad gauge wagons will be small, and consequently the market for wagon forgings restricted, that orders for forgings as spare parts should continue to be placed in India as far as possible, and that in comparing Indian with foreign prices an allowance of 2 1/2 per cent. above the revenue duty should be made.

A CHARITY DRAMA.

ANDHERI AMATEURS SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE.

A successful amateur dramatic performance of the Marathi play "Punya Prabhav," was given by members of the North Kanara Gaud Saraswat Colony at Andheri on Saturday night before a large audience. The procedure of the evening which were earmarked for various beneficient purposes, amounted to nearly Rs. 1,000, which is a measure of the success achieved by the young colonists, who despite many handicaps, gave a realistic interpretation of the dramatists purpose. They earned the encomiums of many professionals present.

The play itself which is the greatest effort of the late Mr. Gadkari, the "Marathi Shakespeare," is one of those that as much give life as receive life from the acting, and the theme presents such a harmonious blending of pathos and comic farce that the least "faux pas" in presentation and delivery might at once turn the sublime into the ludicruous.

The plot of the drama hinges on a terrible vow taken by Vrindavan, an unscrupulous grandee, who is bent on robbing Vasundhara of her womanly honour in order to spite her husband against whom Vrindavan has an ancient grudge. Vasundhara is delineated in the most gorgeous colours, as vivid as the heartblood of her son Dinar whom Vrindavan slays before her very eyes, though without making the least impression on her to deviate from her resolve. Certain human faibles of a trio of "men in the street" help to unravel a theme of gripping interest. Sudam, Noopur and Kankan whose respective weaknesses are a rooted distrust in the "bona fides" of all womankind, a 'long nose' which persists in poking itself in the affairs of all and sundry, and a peculiar egotism that there is no woman born but will fall in love with a man like Kankan at first sight keep the audience in continuous mirth, while Vrindavan and Vasundhara in their respective roles attain to such heights of pathos that there are few who do not feel a gulp in their throats when the fight between the wickedness of one and the belief in soul-force of the other reaches its climax. The cast fully entered into the spirit of the play and the acting of Prabhakar Desai (as King), S. N. Phene (Vrindavan), Dabholkar (Ishwar), Sakherdane (Sudam), and K. S. Wagle (Kankan), was much appreciated.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

JUTES CONTINUE TO BE FIRM

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

The jute shares continued to be firm. Howrah and Clive recording better prices. Cottons remaind unchanged. In coals no change was noticeable. In the miscellaneous. Indian Standard Wagon (ordy.) showed an improvement. In teas the expansion in trading rates was fully steady, rather showing a hardening tone.

Government Securities remained steady. Business was poor. G. P. 5 per cent Loan (1929-47) 100/12.

Banks: Eastern 90, Imperial 1467/3, Imperial (ordy.) 358,

Railways: Darjeeling Himalayan (ordy.) 213/8.

S. L. Cotton: Bengal Nagpore 31/4.

Jutes: Albion 557, Auckland 424, 427. Alliance 693/8, CL. Budgebudge 670, Bally 348, 352, Barnagar 317/8, Chevion 372, Clive 53/10, Dalhousee 644, Champady 204, Empire 65/8, Fort William 493/8, Fort Gloster 1153, C. Howrah 68/2, 68/6, Hukumchand 25/2, Kamarhatty 862/8, Kanknarrah 640/8, Lansdowne 372, New Central 704/8, National 37/8, Nuddea 72/8, Naihati 740, Orient 329, Presidency 13/7, Union 913, CL. Waverly 9/8, Coal Talcher 4/8.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Iron 18/8, Bengal Chemical (Pref.) 9/4, I. S. Wagon (Pref.) 88, I. S. Wagon (ordy.) 48/8, I. I. Steel 19/14, Russa Engineering 14, Russa Engineering (Pref.) 28/4, C. I. Burn & Co. (ordy.) 407/8, Nominal.

Hessian: 17/13.

Raw jute: 61/12.

PARSI NATIONALITY.

(Continued from page 6.)

nation, are the people of Pars or Fars. And although they are living outside Iran for more than a thousand years they are of kin with the Persians. The position of the Parsis with reference to India, we are told, is similar to that of the Jews and Armenians residing in Persia with reference to the latter country. In other words, according to him, the habitat of Jews and Armenians may be Persia but they are not units of Persian nationality; the country of residence of the Parsis in other words may be India but they must be reckoned Persians.

Mr. Dinshah Irani, Solicitor, contributes an exposition of the song of marriage of Zoroaster's daughter in the Gathas. M. Dabestani of Kerman continues his studies in the philosophy of Europe. Omar Khayyam exercises a renewed fascination on the country of his birth and we have an article on the philosophy of the poetry of a master whom Persia used to honour only as an astronomer. A contribution which would repay translation on the bewildering diversity of languages in Caucasus carries the authority of the Russian professor Zhirkov, who was recently in Teheran. The parallel with India is obvious. There is the inevitable recent treaty of security and neutrality concluded with Russia. A couple of very humourous pages of relieving variety are provided by an anonymous writer from Tabris who reproduces the experiences of the French physician Feuvrier at the court of the Shah detailing his difficulty in administering quinine to the Imperial patient suffering from fever and the heroic measures adopted in those days by the indigenous healers. Persia has travelled far, indeed, along the road of progress since the French book appeared and the Qajar domination vanished.

BAN ON C. J. HALL!

WHY ARE M. L. C.'S SILENT?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Why are our M.L.C.'s silent about the ban imposed on the use of the Cowasji Jehangir Hall by the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Bombay? I am giving below copies of further correspondence, that has passed between the said Officer and this writer.

7-2-1928.

"Sir,

You will please send me a copy of the rules under which you have pressed for the observance of this new stipulation.

(Sd.) B. F. BHARUCHA."

Reply.

7-2-1928.

"Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, I have to inform you that the rule you refer to is as quoted below:—

"The Hall may be used for the following purposes, viz:

" x x x x x x

"4 (F) For political meetings held to discuss questions of a constitutional nature."

(Sd.) SULLWAN,
Executive Engineer."
11-2-1928.

"Sir,

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 7th instant specifying Rule 4 (F), which just says that questions to be discussed at the C. J. Hall should be of a constitutional nature. This does not justify your interpretation as given in your letter of the 6th instant viz.,

"Statements which would be objectionable to Government cannot be permitted to be made in the C. J. Hall."

Please explain this

Yours, etc.
(Sd.) B. F. BHARUCHA."
Reminder.

27-2-1928.

"Sir.

My letter of the 11th instant remains unacknowledged and unanswered! It is manifest, that your interpretation of the Rule 4 (F) is unjust and arbitrary. The Girgaum District Congress Committee, the Khilafat Committee, the Students' Brotherhood, and the Muslim Leafue are all opposed to your interpretation, and are joining the Parsi Rajkeya Subha for a public protest meeting. The use of the C. J. Hall is required for that purpose; and you will please let me know the days on which it is available.

(Sd.) B. F. BHARUCHA,
Hon. Secretary,
Parsi Rajkeya Subha.

Will not the M.L.C.'s move in time and demand an explanation for what is in effect a ban on all political meetings at the C. J. Hall and press for its immediate removal?—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

AN INTERESTING DISCLOSURE

SOVIET MONEY FOR RLY. MEN'S FEDERATION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

Interesting disclosures were made at the meeting of the General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation on the 25th, Rai Saheb Chadrika Prasad presiding. It appears that a certain sum of money was sent to the credit of Mr. V. V. Giri, President of the Federation by the Central Union of the Soviet Republic through the Destche Bank of Berlin, who in their turn entrusted the commission to the City of New York Bank, Calcutta. The letter of credit which was received at the Office of the Federation was delayed before it ultimately reached Mr. Giri, while in the meanwhile somebody wrote to the Bank instructing them to return the money as it was not wanted. The General Council decided that the account of what transpired should be sent to U. S. R. Central Union for their informatio

MORADABAD UNION AFFILIATED.

The meeting of the General Council was attended among others by Mr. C. F. Andrews, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Vice-President of the Federation, and Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the M. & S. M. Railway Employees' Union. After the notice convening the meeting was read, telegrams from the Secretary of the Workers' Union, Kharagpur, and from the President of S. I. R. Nagapatam Union, protesting against the holding of a meeting of the General Council and declaring the meeting to be unconstitutional, were read and lodged. The President also stated that he had written to Mr. Mukundlall Sirkar asking him to attend the meeting and have his say on all matters, and that Mr. Sirkar had replied him stating that he would not attend the meeting as he was not sure whether any one else except the President would support him. The application of the E. I. Railway Union of Moradabad for affiliation to the All-India Railway Federation was then considered, and the Union was affiliaiated.

—Free Press.

TEA GARDEN SHARES

STRONGEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENT.

Strongest and safest investment now-a-days is only in Tea Shares. On the average during the last five years cotton and jute industries have managed to declare a dividend of only 15% while the Tea Companies in India declared dividend ranging from 15% to 350% (average 80%). The following table will show the paid up capital in the four principal industries in India :—

Name of Industries	Paid Up Capital
Tea Industry—..	Rs. 48,01,05,528/-
Cotton Mills	Rs. 44,65,78,125/-
Jute Mills	Rs. 20,71,01,460/-
Coal Mines.....	Rs. 14,57,61,720/-

We have come to know that some shares of the Lohar Valley Tea Co., Ltd. are still available at par and will be closed very shortly.

The Company is a promising one. New Nurseries are being prepared with the best Manipuri seeds of Messrs. Planters Stores & Agency Ltd. The Management have proposed to complete 300 acres at the end of 1929. Any one willing to purchase shares of the Company may apply to Messrs. Aryan Planters Agency, 219, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.

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AWASHAW H. L. BATLIWALLA

A BALANCED BUDGET

NO FRESH LOANS FOR NEXT YEAR

BOMBAY PORT TRUST BUDGET FOR 1928-29

The Budget Estimates for the year 1928-29 of the Bombay Port Trust have been framed. In the course of the memorandum of the Chairman, it is stated :—

In framing the estimates for the ensuing financial year 1928-29, the Chairman was assisted by the Finance and General Committee, with the addition of Messrs. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee and C. R. Watkins as special members.

The original estimates of receipts for the current year 1927-28 (excluding Pilotage and Special Receipts) amounted to Rs. 273.20 lakhs and were based on the anticipation that there would be an improvement in trade conditions as compared with the preceding year. The improvement has, however, been very gradual and it is only in the last few months that the trade returns show a good increase over the corresponding period of the previous year. The revised estimates prepared in December last anticipate a revenue of Rs. 271.40 lakhs, a reduction of Rs. 1.80 lakhs as compared with the original budget estimates. The original expenditure estimates for the current year amounted to Rs. 272.79 lakhs, which allowed for the various measures of retrenchment approved by the Board. Further reductions have, however, been effected in every possible direction and the revised estimated expenditure for the year is now Rs. 272.50 lakhs, in spite of additional provision of about Rs. 75,000 having had to be made for Government Audit fees and moiety of cost of the Port Health Department. The anticipated result of the current year's working is, therefore, a deficit of about Rs. 1 lakh, which will be met from the Revenue Reserve Fund.

In preparing the estimates for the next financial year the Committee had to take into account a loss of about Rs. 5 lakhs in wharfage fees at the Bunders and Docks, in consequence of the reduction of the rate of wharfage on bulk petrol from 1 anna 3 pies to 9 pies per gallon with effect from 1st April, 1928, and the decision to charge half wharfage only on liquid fuel exported as bunkers. Fortunately, there are now indications that the trade outlook is improving. A considerable increase in the export of cotton, seeds and grain can be anticipated as a result of the generally favourable monsoon in the Presidency and the excellent prospects of bumper crops. The favourable outlook for exports should increase the general prosperity and purchasing power of the country and foster imports of piece-goods, machinery and miscellaneous stores.

INCREASE IN GROSS REVENUE?

These considerations have led the Committee to budget for a slightly larger revenue than that of the current year. No enhancement of Port or Dock charges is proposed. The gross revenue for 1928-29 (excluding Pilotage and Special Receipts) is estimated at Rs. 275.16 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 3.76 lakhs over the revised figures for 1926-27. The receipts under Bunders are estimated at Rs. 23.52 lakhs as against Rs. 26.40 lakhs in the revised estimates for the current year, the decrease being due to the reduction in the wharfage rate of bulk petrol, in which commodity an increase of about 12 per cent. over the imports for the current year is anticipated. The receipts from land estates are estimated at Rs. 49.88 lakhs as against Rs. 47.45 lakhs for the current year, the increase being due to the greater demand from various trades for shed accommodation at Grain Depot and enhanced rents from leaseholds. In the Railway Department the estimated receipts are Rs. 25.97 lakhs as against the revised budget figure of Rs. 25.27 lakhs for 1926-27. The increase is due to the anticipated higher receipts from local freight in seeds and other items. The receipts from terminals have been calculated at the existing rate of 6 pies per maund. The receipts from Wet Docks are estimated at Rs. 153.80 lakhs as against Rs. 150.12 lakhs in the revised estimates for 1927-28.

The Committee have closely examined the details of estimated expenditure and reductions have been made wherever practicable, all grants being kept within the minimum essential for efficient working. The total estimated expenditure on General Account and Port Department is Rs. 274.57 lakhs as against the revised estimates of Rs. 272.50 lakhs in 1926-27. The increase of about Rs. 2 lakhs is due to the necessity of enhancing the contribution from revenue to Special Repairs and Renewals Account from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 lakhs. It will be remembered that in consequence of the large balance accumulated in the Emergency Fund, owing to the contributions from revenue to Special Repairs and Renewals Account not having been fully expended in previous years, the annual contribution from revenue was reduced to Rs. 2 lakhs for the years 1926-27 and 1927-28. The Emergency Fund is estimated to amount to about Rs. 14 lakhs on 1st April, 1928, and as the total estimated expenditure under Special Repairs and Renewals Account for 1928-29 is Rs. 7.60 lakhs, the Committee have fixed the revenue contribution at Rs. 4 lakhs, leaving Rs. 54,000 to be met from receipts under depreciation and Rs. 3,06,000 from the Emergency Fund. This will leave approximately Rs. 11 lakhs in this Fund at the close of the year 1928-29.

The estimated receipts for 1928-29 under all sections exceed the estimated expenditure by Rs. 58,595.

NO LOANS TO BE RAISED.

The whole of the budgetted Capital expenditure for 1928-29 will be met from loan balances in hand, of which it is estimated there will be a balance of about Rs. 33 lakhs to carry forward to 1929-30. It will therefore not be necessary to raise any loan during the next financial year.

The Revenue Reserve Fund stood at Rs. 67.42 lakhs (nominal value) on 1st April, 1927. As stated in para 2 it is anticipated that there will be a deficit of about Rs. 1 lakh during the current year 1927-28. A further sum of Rs. 2.29 lakhs will have to be withdrawn during the current year to meet arrears of Municipal General Tax in consequence of the revised assessment for the quinquennium 1924-29. It is therefore anticipated that the Revenue Reserve Fund will amount to about Rs. 64 lakhs on 31st March, 1928, the actual cash value (after adding the amount in the Securities Depreciation Fund against depreciation of Revenue Reserve Fund Securities) being about Rs. 60 lakhs.

It has been found possible to forecast a balanced budget for the next year, as expenditure has been kept down to an absolute minimum and further commitments on loan account have been avoided.

LITIGATION AT EXORBITANT COST.

(Continued from Page 6.)

general satisfaction to the litigating public, as well as to the members of the Bar, there is no doubt. Such a system has the approbation of our mercantile community, as can be noticed from the fact that our Indian Merchanst' Chamber in its letter dated 11th January 1924, addressed to the Bar Committee expressed itself as follows :—

"The present dual system of advocates and attorneys should be discontinued and there should be only one grade of advocates. My Committee are of opinion that the present dual system is responsible for the heavy costs in commercial suits and that it is not at all suited to the requirements of the country. As far as the Committee is informed, in several instances the parties have been deterred from filing suits in the High Courts to recover legitimate claims because of the high costs of litigation and similarly defendants have been deterred from putting forward their defence against an unjust claim for the same reason. The advocates should be allowed to work as partners as the attorneys do at present in Bombay and Calcutta and the advocates and Barristers do in Rangoon as well as in the British Colonies and Dominions. My Committee are informed that the dual system of advocates and attorneys is only known in London, Calcutta and Bombay and that even in other leading High Courts of India like the Rangoon High Court, for instance, it does not exist. Nor is it to be found, so far as the information of my Committee goes, in the United States of America, where the non-existence of that system has not proved American Bar in any way inferior to the English Bar. The change suggested by my Committee will mean, in their opinion for economy to the commercial community. Litigation mainly comes from the commercial community with their law suits and anything which goes to reduce this cost of litigation will be welcome to the commercial community. My Committee do not fear that the adoption of their suggestions will in any way affect the efficiency of the advocates or interfere with justice."

THE CITY CIVIL COURT.

We trust the view expressed above makes it clear that we are no advocate of the "dual system." We should like to see it abolished at an early date, but until such time as that could be done, the only other alternative to cheap and expeditious litigation appears to us to be the establishment of a separate City Civil Court. The public cannot be kept waiting indefinitely under the hope that one fine morning our political parties and factions will combine and get a measure through abolishing the "dual system" by an amendment of the Indian Bar Councils Bill. The suggestion contained in the "Chronicle", article that the High Court should divide its cases into divisions such as Short Cases, Ordinary Cases, Important Cases, will not, we are afraid, reduce work or lead to expedition. We had a board up to quite a recent date in our High Court where contested Short Causes were maintained and dealt with separately. We have also in work a separate "commercial causes list" plus a separate "Ordinary long causes list" and an "expeditious long causes list" quite a formidable array of lists already. The contested short causes list had to be abolished quite recently because in practice it was discovered that a good number of these so called "short causes" took more time than the suits relegated to the "long causes list". It did not at all save time or shorten work. Great difficulty was experienced in selecting and segregating contested short causes" and the principle of classification itself, has in practice proved a failure for that reason. Perhaps classification for reasons of settling the question of the scale of fees may have some merit about it, but that will not help us to do away with long delays.

Again, as the Civil Justice Committee has pointed out, in Bombay the congestion and delay is principally due to a large number of causes with small stakes or "small value suits" which are a special feature of our High Court and until by some means these small value suits can be transferred elsewhere matters cannot improve, particularly because the cheapening of costs may naturally increase the work of the court which is made up of very highly paid Judicial Officers. These small value suits can be heard and disposed off with equal efficiency by judges paid on Rs.2,000 a month scale in the City Court. Our mofussil judges having unlimited original jurisdiction do so every day. The objection that in case of the City Court 'ad valorem' duty might weigh heavily in case of suits under Rs. 10,000 can easily be met by providing that in the City Court also fees may be charged on the same principles as in case of the High Court and that in case 'ad valorem' scale is to be maintained at all, that should be so arranged and graded that even in suits for the top value of Rs. 10,000 the said duty may fall lightly on the litigant. The litigant who at present pays Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 by way of costs on a suit when the stake is under Rs. 5,000 will welcome a reasonably graded scale of 'ad valorem' fees charged by the City Court. On the contrary, unhealthy litigation would, to a certain extent, be checked if the plaintiff who files the suit has to pay a certain amount of duty calculated on the amount of his claim, because that would prevent him from putting forth an exaggerated claim under the hope of getting something more through a compromise. A businessman who has to put forward a claim of somewhere between Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 or even between Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000 is not likely to grudge to pay a small 'ad valorem' duty in consideration of the guarantee of speedy justice at reasonable cost. Besides, the advent of a City Civil Court on the scene will give an impetus to the case for an "Unitary system" which will be worked and experimented upon there with the result that the ultimate abolition of the "dual system" will be more within sight than otherwise. In other words, if we cannot jump across to the most cherished goal in a single attempt let us at least hop along and reach there by a number of leaps.

MR. SASTRI AND VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

(Continued from Page 6.)

assimilate with the White races in this country. How that is possible unless the Indians of this country forget themselves, their race, tradition and nation, I cannot say. We do not think that the leaders of the public opinion in India would agree to this: nor that the Indians of this country are prepared to sell themselves for a mess of pottage.

A QUESTION OF VITAL IMPORTANCE.

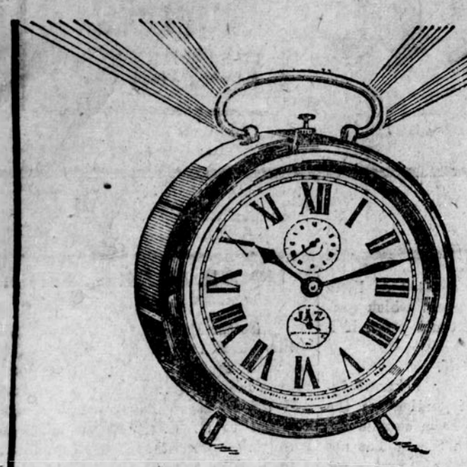
The above, perhaps, would not appear to be constructive criticism; but I wish to assure my readers that vernacular education could be included in the curriculum of Government and Government aided Indian schools of Natal, and also, with great success, in the curriculum of the College which Mr. Sastri proposes to build for the training of teachers and for higher education. The question of providing teachers in the vernaculars will prove no difficulty. At the training college, vernaculars could be taught to the teachers, who in turn, could impart this education to the pupils whom they teach or will have to teach. For the present, where it would be impossible to employ special teachers for the vernaculars, a few travelling teachers could be employed with advantage. Moreover, the existing up-to-date vernacular schools should be supported by Government grants. This is a question of vital importance to the Indians, and it therefore behoves the leaders of public opinion in this country and in India to raise their voice in no unmistakable manner to defend for the Indians their language, civilisation and nationality.

The Natal Provincial Government has already appointed an Educational Commission to go into the pros and cons of Indian education in Natal. The Indian Government was also kind enough to send two educational experts in the persons of Mr. Kailas Parsad Kitchlew and Miss Gordon. It now behoves the Indian community and the Congress (vide resolution, Kimberley Conference) to put up a strong fight before the Commission for the inclusion of vernacular education in the Indian schools of Natal.

REMAIN TRUE TO INDIA.

I appeal, therefore, to the Indian community, to gird up their loins and follow the footsteps of such patriots as Mahatma Gandhi, the late Hon. Mr. Gokhale and Mrs. Naidu who have at all times emphasised the fact that a nation can only live with its traditions and language.

The South African Indian Congress in session at Kimberley, after mature consideration, repudiated the advice tendered by my friend, Mr. Sastri. I have the greatest respect and admiration for Mr. Sastri, and I sincerely appreciate his invaluable and selfless labour for the amelioration of the condition of the Indians in South Africa; but, as an Indian, I cannot see eye to eye with him on the question of wiping out the language of any nation. Does Mr. Sastri think that after raising our standard of living, we would not be able to assimilate with the Africanders without in the least uprooting our national language? I personally believe that we could be better South Africans if we remain true to our conscience, tradition and nation.



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UNITY OF POLITICAL PARTIES

"ENSURE EQUALITY AND HAVE COOPERATION"

FAZAL RAHIMTULLA'S JUDICIOUS SPEECH

Mr. Fazal Rahimtullah (Bombay Central Division, Mahomedan rural) during the course of his speech in support of Lala Lajpat Rai's resolution said:—

When the announcement of the Commission was made I was one of those who were against the boycott and who welcomed the Commission for more than one reason. One reason was that the exclusion of Indians was a good one, because we have experience that it is better to have no Indians than to have bad Indians on a Commission, and it was for this reason that I welcomed it. Another reason was that as the three groups in the House of Parliament combined together, so also Indians rose to the occasion and combined themselves and brought about the much desired Hindu-Muslim unity. To-day the resolution that has been brought forward by Lala Lajpat Rai is a resolution which covers four schools of thought. There is a school of thought here that we should have nothing to do with the Commission at any stage or in any form. There is another school which says that in the Commission Indians should predominate. There is a third school of thought which believes that Indians should have some voice in determining their future position. And the last school of thought says that Indians are prepared to work on equal status and equal terms. I do not think I should ask any Indian to accept the fifth position, and that is that of petitioners. The boycott movement, I may tell my Honourable friend Mr. K. C. Roy, is not a movement of hatred at all. (Some Honourable members Hear, Hear). It is a movement to show that we are not willing to sit with the members of Parliament unless terms of equality are offered to us.

NO EQUAL STATUS.

The leader of House has said that in the procedure laid down equal status is granted. I shall, Sir, on the floor of this House prove to the hilt that equal status is not granted, and if the Honourable the Leader of the House is prepared to reconsider his position, then I can assure you that we on our side will not press this Resolution to a division. Our intention is to get equal status, equal position and equal power. I shall point out to the Leader of the House 3 or 4 points which are contained in the procedure, which tell us what our real position is. It says.—"The Indian side of the conference would consist, when central subjects were being dealt with, of those first named (which means the Central Legislature). In a provice the Indian wing would primarily consist of the provincial members, but in order that Joint Committee may not have a partial view of the material put before it we should be glad if arrangements could be arrived at which would enable its members or some of them to be present as an additional element at provincial sittings."

LEAVE IT TO MY DISCRETION

Subsequent to this, Sir Sankaram Nair has received a letter from Sir John Simon saying that this could only be granted at his discretion. Is that equal status? Take another point. "If a case arises when this general plan cannot be followed I should make no secret of it and should ask my colleagues in the joint free conference when, as I hope, they learn to have faith in my sense of fairness, to accept from me such a account of the matter as I can give them on behalf of the Commission." It means nothing but that the central Legislature should have faith in Sir John Simon. May I ask him why he should not have faith or trust in the Indian colleagues who will sit with him. Why should he say that we should have faith in him when he says that he has no faith in us. He says 'Leave it to my discretion.' I ask—is that equality. Then, Sir, I agree with my friend Mr. K. C. Roy that if a person is not able to trust his own Indian colleagues on this Committee but wants to trust the European colleagues, his evidence is not worth having. Then take another point. "The present Commission is only authorised to report and make a recommendation." Even in a question of making recommendation we are not granted equality of status. I do know where this is going to end. Then again Sir John Simon says "in this report we desire to include a faithful account of the opinions and aspirations prevalent in India and of the concrete proposals for constitutionals reform so far as these are put before us." So that, after discussing in a joint free conference each party makes its own recommendation I say, Sir, is that a joint conference. Is that the same status. What is the use of saying that the same status is granted when I have proved that there is not the same status. Even in a question look precedure, if the Government is not giving equal status I do not see how any self respecting person can have anything to do with the Commission. I do not wish to take up the position of petitioners.

AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT.

I say that I welcome the Commission, because it has brought about the unity that that we all desire. We have noticed sir, that on the question of the statutory Commission there has been unity in the House of Common. On the other hand we have found that where the self respect of India is concerned we all stand or fall together. We are not here in the least to non-cooperate with the Government. We are not here to say that we do not recognise the authority of Parliament. But what we ask is "Give us our self respect; treat as equals, not merely in words, camouflaging reality but some real status. I have pointed out that even in the matter of procedure equal status is not granted and there has not been one member of this house either from the Government benches or other sympathisers with Government who has claimed that equal status has been granted by this procedure. All that they have said is that the door is open. So also do we say look at the resolution. This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council to inform His Majesty's Government that the present constitution of the Statutory Commission is wholly unacceptable. That is a door open for Government to negotiate and I have said that we are prepared to co-operate with the Commissin on terms of equality. If those terms are granted to us I shall be the first and I am sure my party will be with me when I say we shall be willing to co-operate with and we shall have nothing to do with those who think that the Commission is not acceptable in any shape or in any form.

POPULARISE SWARAJ SCHEME.

ORGANISE YOUTH FOR NATION'S FIGHT.

MR. KAUJALGI CONGRATULATES ASSEMBLY NATIONALISTS.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" Mr. Sriniwas Rao Kaujalgi, President, Karnatak Congress Committee, on the Assembly's verdict on the Simon Commission, said:—

I congratulate the members of the Assembly on the stiff fight put against the Government backed as it was by officials, their nominees and self-seekers who are ever ready to sell their country for a mess of pottage. The supreme sacrifice of Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas will go down to history as a magnificent example of selfless patriotism. The fight has really just begun. It would not do for the leaders to rest on their oars after this first brilliant success. The work in the Assembly is over for the present. The work outside has been already begun by the All-Party Committee. We must sink our minor differences. We must sacrifice our communal feelings at the alter of United Nationality. The Bureaucracy will not fail to play its last cards by booming up ambitious adventurers or narrow-viewed communal organisations. We must guard against this with all the wisdom and strength at our command. But the whole country is behind them in their present efforts in the uplift of the Nation.

SWARAJ SCHEME.

Q.: What do you wish the leaders to do next?

A.: The first thing is to do is to complete the formulation of the scheme of "a Full Responsible Government accompanied by a declaration of rights with a re-distribution of Provinces on a Linguistic basis as will be acceptable to the political mind of India." This scheme should be broadcasted not only in India but over the whole world as the minimum which India is prepared to accept at present. In India itself, the scheme should be explained all over the country, by the All-India leaders in different batches, each batch comprising a representative of the principal schools of political thoughts in India. This touring party should be helped by the provincial leaders in explaining the scheme to the masses in the several vernaculars so that they may understand wherein their welfare really lies. Dissentient individuals and associations should be approached with an invitation to accept the scheme and fall in line with the rest of the Nation or to suggest any modification, which will induce them to join hands with us and help in making the scheme a unanimous demand of India.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

The second most important thing to my mind is to create a strong sanction behind the scheme. This should be obtained by organising a boycott of selected British goods, principally piece-goods. The boycott of British goods is a practical proposition which is capable of being carried to success with the co-operation of the Indian mills and Indian Chambers of Commerce. For the mill-owners of India this is a golden opportunity of securing their enlightened self-interest and a little effort in that direction is likely to bear fruit. Nothing tells on the British people as a pinch to their pockets and the boycott movement if successfully carried through will be the most potent weapon in the hands of a disarmed nation like India.

YOUTH MOVEMENT.

The third thing leaders ought to do is to organise the youth of the country for the national fight. The elder politicians ought to recognise the power of the youth movement in revolutionary times. No amount of argument will weigh with the conceited bureaucracy as long as its conception of keeping India under its heel, by emasculating our youth both physically and mentally, is given a rude shock.

DEAD WALL AGAINST SIMONITES.

The next few months should be utilised in consolidating public opinion and its power so as to oppose Sir John Simon and his six colleagues when they return to India next autumn, a dead wall which they may not be able ot pierce through. That will be the day of victory for the national cause, then will dawn the sun of Indian freedom.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY FEBRUARY 28 1928

POST-GRADUATE STUDY

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Educationalists will hail with joy the revised scheme of post-graduate studies and research submitted to the Senate by the Committee specially appointed by the University. But in fact the scheme is a bolt from the blue upon a certain section of students. Out of the post-graduate courses, M.A., and M.Sc. courses were the only ones which the poor students could aspire for. The Committee recommends to the Senate that the admission of students to the M.A. and M.Sc. examinations in all subjects be made conditional on their formally registering themselves as post-graduate students and procuring a certificate that they had worked for two years under a recognised teacher. It, therefore, naturally follows that a student must pay fees and attend a College. Thus it will be seen how a difficult thing it would be for a student to take up M.A. or M.Sc. courses. The Committee further recommends that the University should maintain chairs in economics, sociology and other subjects and that shall appoint University Lecturers for the benefit of students.

In the name of the students I, therefore, appeal to the Senate that the registration and admission in a recognised College in the case of the students appearing for M.A. and M.Sc. examinations, should not be made 'compulsory.' It should be purely 'a voluntary thing.'—Yours etc.

S. G. PRADHAN,

Bombay, Feb. 17.

GEORGE WITTET MEMORIAL FUND

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been requested by the Committee of the Wittet Memorial Fund to forward a copy of the design approved by them for the Memorial Tablet to be erected in the Gateway of India. Tenders are now being invited for the construction of the Tablet and arrangements will be made with the Public Works Department for its erection at the earliest possible date. The design has been prepared by Mr. Claude Batley, A.R.I.B.A., in collaboration with Mr. T. S. Gregson, F.R.I.B.A., and the Committee desire to express their grateful thanks to these gentlemen for their voluntary services in this connection.

It was originally intended to offer a premium for the accepted design but owing to the fact that the response to the appeal for subscriptions has so far not come up to expectations, the Committee consider it necessary to curtail expenses as far as possible and conserve their funds for the main object stated in the appeal, i.e. the establishment of architectural scholarships in India.

The Committee desire me to inform your readers that the subscription list will remain open until the Tablet has been erected and it is hoped that the response will enable the Committee to formulate a scheme for architectural scholarships which will not only constitute a worthy memorial to George Wittet but will also materially assist the promotion of the study of architecture in Bombay. The subscriptions to date total Rs. 18,125, the bulk of which has been invested in public securities. Any further donations will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. N. W. Faith, c/o Lloyds Bank Limited, Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

W. NEILSON,
Chairman,
Wittet Memorial Fund.

SELECTION GRADE APPOINTMENTS IN POST OFFICE

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—It was from the 1st September 1927 that the Government of India was pleased to create new nine Selection grade appointments for the Town Inspectors of Post Offices in the Town and Island of Bombay on Rs. 160-10-250. As the orders conveying the above decision of the Government of India contained some discrepancy the ordinary time scales officials who were then holding the appointments were allowed to continue provisionally and draw pay at the enhanced rate with a clear understanding that they will have to revert on receipt of final orders from the D. G. Posts and Telegraphs. These two orders clearly establish the principle of seniority once for all and leave no margin for any kind of speculation. In spite of these two clear and definite orders the junior officials without any Departmental qualifications are allowed still to continue on some plea or other at the cost of so many senior and competent Officials.

All over India, after receipt of the two above quoted orders, senior men were appointed in their places and the juniors were reverted; and it is only in Bombay that the question remains to be settled still shrouded in mystery.

This inordinate delay on the part of the officers in deciding the question of appointments in the light of the recent orders is causing grave injustice, monetary loss and discontent among the senior staff of the Bombay G. P. O. and its town sub-offices. The question requires to be settled early as those who will be finally nominated to these posts will be confirmed after undergoing an ordeal of examination to be held towards the close of the year 1928. The early solution will give them time to prepare for the examination.—Yours, etc.,

ONE CONCERNED.

HANDBOOK OF WOMEN'S WORK

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—The Bombay Presidency Women's Council published a short Hndbook of Women's Work in the year 1920. This has grown out of date and it has now been decided to revise the booklet. For this we would ask the co-operation of all Women Workers and Women's Societies in our Presidency.

The Handbook will serve a double purpose being useful both as a book of reference for Workers in Bombay and also a book containing information about Women's Work in India which may be read by those in other lands. I shuld be grateful if information about any society or group of women doing organised work in Bombay Presidency in Educational, Social or Medical lines may be sent direct to the Hon. Secretary Bombay Presidency Women's Council, Town Hall Bombay before March 15th 1928, such information should not exceed one hundred words in length.

I shall be very grateful if you will kindly bring this to the notice of your readers.—Yours, etc.

MEHER F. S. TALYARKHAN,
Chairman:
Bombay Presidency Women's Council.
Town Hall.
Bombay, Feb. 27.

BUY INDIAN GOODS

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—Ever since the appointment of the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms, protests of different kinds have been recorded but the best one has come from Calcutta and Poona, which urges upon the people to boycott foreign goods as protest against the appointment of the Statutory Commission. This last form of protest not only records its dissatisfaction at the Commission as constituted but at the same time brings in its train a definite gain to the country at large. Unfortunately the word "boycott" has become rather disagreeable because it reminds people of the unhappy incidents that are linked to the movement of "Boycott" in the past. But in this particular case the word "Boycott" simply means, if properly analysed, "an appeal made to the public at large to patronise the national concerns and help the indigenous industries" and there is nothing wrong in carrying on this propaganda. Even England so industrially advanced and a great advocate of free trade, urges upon her people to patronize their national concerns and buy home made articles. Several methods are employed in the carrying out of this mission e.g. industrial fairs and the like; not only that but there is perpetual propaganda on these lines in the shape of stamping all letters passing through the Post Office with the following words "Buy British goods."

There may be differences of opinion amongst our politicians as well as the Indian public regarding co-operation or non-co-operation with the Commission, but there cannot, should not and ought not to, be any difference of opinion as to the one cardinal fact, that it is the duty of every Indian to patronise his national industries and buy Swadeshi products which process will automatically result in the boycott of foreign goods. The results of this move are more far-reaching than are apparent at the first sight or than those achieved by the boycott of the Commission. This is clear from the disturbances that are going on in the cotton industry of Lancashire which according to me are the direct result of the "Khaddar Movement" of Mahatma Gandhi. Lancashire industry which occupied the premier place amongst the British industries and was unrivalled, is to-day engrossing the attention of a supreme body like the British Parliament, and I dare say that amongst other things "Khadar" movement is mainly responsible for this. If we extend this spirit of "Swadeshism" to all the indigenous industries are national concerns, we will have done more service to the country than we can ever do by simply observing a "Hartal" which in many cases can not be as effective as a programme of continuous support to ones own country.—Yours, etc.

D. H. H.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

PURELY A RACIAL PROBLEM

MR. RANGA IYER TURNS THE TABLE

WHAT THE BOYCOTT MEANS

The following are extracts from the official report of the speech delivered by Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer on the Simon Boycott Resolution in the Assembly on the 18th inst:—

Sir, The Honourable Leader of the House in his speech put it to us that it was a racial question, a question of the races of the East and the West. I think the position I take and that many members on this side of the House take is exactly the same. It is a question of the races of the East and the West, and on the decision of this question depends really the future peace of the world. Sir, it was Gokhale who said that under the inscrutable dispensation of Providence England and India had come together. And though a minor poet of the West has said that "never the twain shall meet," I am glad that the Honourable Leader of the House has given expression to a better idea, namely the meeting of the East and the West.

A RACIAL PROBLEM.

The opportunity has come to the British people—it has been given to them for the last forty years of our agitation and for the last 150 years of their rule. The question is purely a racial question.. Are the British people prepared to treat the Eastern races, a fifth of the world's population, the people of India, in the same manner in which they have treated their own children abroad, their white progeny in the Dominions and the Colonies?

My leader, the leader of my party and the leader of the Indian National Congress told you that the Congress had declared independence as the goal of the nation. The Honourable Member from Bengal (Dr. Suhrawardy) said something which he alone could have understood. (Laughter) He quoted Mahatma Gandhi and said that Mahatmaji described the Congress resolution as the result of a school-boy debate. I wish he had quoted all the things that Mahatma Gandhi said. He wanted a resolution of that kind to be followed up by action. "Do not libel Mahatmaji after going over to the other side." That, Sir, is what I would say to a member who was once a worshipper on this side.....

Dr. A. Suhrawardy: Not on that side; never on that side. I admired Deshabandhu Das.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer: What did Deshabandhu Das, whom the Honourable Member said he adored, say? He said "Nations by themselves are made." He said "every nation like every man is the architect of its own destiny". Talk not of loyalty to Deshabandru Das.

Mian Mohammad Shah Nawaz: What about the Bengal pact which you repudiate?

Mr. Ranga Iyer: What about the Bengal Pact which the Honourable gentleman there repudiates? (laughter) that Honourable gentlemen who came forward with a very entertaining piece of rhetoric to this House said "can you drive the British people away with ink, pen and blotting paper?" I say that if the Indian people can only rise in revolt with their pencils they could destroy the British Empire in India. (Laughter).

Perhaps Honourable Members on the other side are aware that a great Irish leader once said,—and the Irish people later on carried it out in a bloodier from into practice—a great Irish leader once said,—'if only Irish men rose in revolt with their forks and knives they could destroy the British.' And Ireland is such a small country. But, I say, Sir, if only Indians make up their minds to see that each man arms himself with an inkpot, they could drown the British in an Ocean of ink (Laughter). Let him not talk of such absurd things as driving the British out of this country by means of pen, ink and blotting paper. Who ever said that we were going to drive them with blotting paper? (Laughter). If the Honourable gentleman seriously wants to lead the way as to how to drive the British let him leave pen and ink to us milder men, but let him join the ranks of the revolutionaries. That is one way of driving the British out of India, and that way is going to be tried if other ways fail. For let not England imagine for a moment that she is going to impose her foreign rule for all time on India. (Hear, hear).

NO INDECENT HASTE.

Sir, the spirit behind this resolution has not been understood by Honourable gentlemen on the other side. We have been asked by the Honourable the Leader of the non-official European group, (Sir Darcy Lindsay) how it is that we rejected Sir John Simon's offer in such "indecent haste"? That was the language he used, and in his very eloquent but extremely unconvincing speech, the Honourable the Home Member said, ill-considered, ill-conceived and precipitate haste characterized our action. would ask him if England were under German rule and if Germany sent a Commission presided over by Hindenburg, and if the German President had asked the British House of Commons and the British House of Lords to form a Joint Committee and if he had excluded the Joint Committee from perusing certain documents relating to certain affairs fundamentally affecting England, would the Honourable gentlemen of the Houses of Parliament have read and re-read, inwardly digested and endorsed the document of Hindenberg?

The Hon. Sir Basil Blackett: (Finance Member): Yes. (Cries of shme, shame from the Swarajist Benches).

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer: The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett sitting over there says, 'Yes'. What then? He would then have been on the side of men in our own country who have been supporting British rule. (Laughter.) He would have been disowned by his own countrymen, he would have been despised by his own race. But I know he would not have said 'Yes' if fates had so ordained. (Laughter from the Swarajist Benches). Sir, I have come across a picture drawn by an Englishman of German rule in England, and if only they understood what foreign rule meant, they would not have asked us why we devoted so little time to deal with a document which contained nothing new, as I could prove if I had the time.

GOING BACK.

The Prime Minister openly acknowledged the possibility of including on the Joint Committee persons from outside the Legislature. But Sir John Simon has not condescended to grant even that,—not that the granting of it, will satisfy us. Our position is quite clear. If you are not prepared to treat India as you treated Ireland, if you are not prepared to treat India as you treated South Africa, if you are not prepared to treat India as you treated Canada, India will adopt the methods that Ireland adopted; (An Hon. Member: "Pencils".) India will adopt the methods that Canada and South Africa adopted. It may be that that day we constitutionalists may be destroyed, but I from my place must warn the Government that India will go the way that the other nations struggling for freedom have gone. Do not for a moment imagine that you are going to be the sole monarch of the situation. India, if she cannot break the foreign manacles, will seek foreign aid. She may seek the aid of Russia; she may seek. . . . . (An Hon. Member: "Like Prithivi Raj") Yes, without repeating history but becoming wiser by it. But even supposing that British Raj is going to be changed for some foreign Raj, why should it not be done? (An Honourable Member: "Change of fashion.") Supposing I am serving under a master for a particular length of time. Supposing I find that the master is not playing the game. Am I not entitled to take service under some body else?

Mr. K. Ahmed: But that is not Swaraj. (Laugher).

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer: I agree. Not much intelligence is required to say that it is not Swaroj. (Laughter). I know it is not Swaraj. It is foreign Raj. But it is not British Raj either. What we want is certainly Swaraj but if Great Britain is not going to give Swaraj we constitutionalists will have to stand out. We will sand away if we cannot enter that movement.

You treated men who have been the powerful friends of Britain with non-co-operation, the responsibility therefore lies wholly with the Government. And now you talk of the coming trouble of non-co-operation. This is only the beginning.

IF GERMANS RULE.

What I want the Englishmen to realise is what the position of England would have been if England were under German rule. I want the Englishmen to understand the position in India, the position that oppresses us, the oppression that we feel.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer: A German Commission comes. It appeals to the British House of Lords and House of Commons to form a Joint Committee and the Honourable the German Leader of the House complains that the document has not been adequately considered. British honesty, British honour, British character British patriotism would have spurned that Commission, would have treated that Commission as Britishers alone could treat, and as Indians educated in British ways are going to treat. For liberty will come whether Britishers like it or not, not as a Christmas gift, but liberty will come from the people. Sir, liberty is a flower which blooms from within. (Applause).

"An allegory" one of the large mural paintings executed for Mr. M. B. Jayakar which attracts the eye of every visitor to the Exhibition of the students' work at the Bombay School of Art.

INDIAN TOURISTS SPECIALS

III CLASS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged by your kindly inserting the following in one of the issues of your valued paper.

The State Managed Railways have, from time to time, organised and catered for the requirements of almost the whole of tourist traffic from the Overseas but no attempt has, up till now, been made to afford similar facilities to local residents. India, as every one knows, is a poor country and hence Indians, except a few, cannot pay higher rates for sightseeings despite the allurements of Fatehpur Sikri, The Taj, The Jumma Masjid, The Golden Temple, The Marble Rock and the like.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway. though Company Managed has, no doubt, rendered valuable assistance in this matter. The success of the 3rd. class tourist special during the last Christmas hoidays has emboldened them to run a few more this year as well but unfortunately there are a few places of interest on their lines.

It would be therefore in the interest of the State Managed Railways to organise 3rd class tourist specials periodically with a view to attract travelling public. Will they do so?—Yours etc.

S. S. S.

Kalyan, Feb. 24.

LIQUOR AUCTION SYSTEM

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—The subject of the sale of right to vend country spirit by auction has always been a matter of great controversy and the licenses have sent a combined petition to H. E. the Governor for abolishing the present system of public auction. The various Commissioners and Committees have condemned the present system and have urged the replacement by the "fixed system" but to no effect.

What do we see every year at the time of auction? There are hardly a few 'bona fide' genuine bidders but most of the people in trade and outside get annually an opportunity to pay off their old scores. We see sons bidding against mothers, brothers against brothers. Parsees against Bhandarees, one neighbour against another, not because of the genuine desire to purchase the license but to avenge the wrong of one against the other. Then there are some unscrupulous people who join together and carry on systematic black-mailing and extortion. The victim dare not complain as he also runs the risk of being on the Collector's black list just like the black-mailer. He also exposes himself to greater ruin next year by the friends and relations of the black-mailer. Can it be said that the Collector and the Commissioner are not aware of these malpractices going on in the auction hall every year? What curses, what scenes do we hear and see? But so long as the Government want more money every year for education and other expenses they follow the policy of "laissez faire" at the risk of losing their dignity and prestige in the eyes of the public. It is now high time that Government should cease to offer an easy handle to blackmailers and eradicate the evil long in existence even if it were to cost them a couple of lacs every year; for what they lose in money, they will get tenfold in their prestige and in their great ideal of justice and equity in the administration of British Raj in British India.—Yours, etc.,

M. P. MISTRI.

22 Dhobi Talao.

DEWAN OF MYSORE ON COMMON LANGUAGE FOR INDIA

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—The speech delivered by Mr. Mirza Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore, at the prize distribution ceremony in the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, deserves to be praised for the fervour with which it pleads for making the teaching of Sanskrit with that language nation-wide.

But it is with the expression of his view on the need for a common language for India that I am here concerned. That view is to be found in these sentences:—

"I wonder if the problem of a 'lingua franca" for India can solve itself in the evolution of a simplified Sanskrit for the man in the street. There is no doubt of the increasing necessity for a common language, now that India is awake to her national destiny, and travel and broadcasting are diminishing distance.—But as a spoken language in a simplified and popular form, it (Sanskrit) should pass beyond any particular class or group, and become popular in the widest sense of the term."

It is hard to understand what the Dewan contemplates when he speaks of the evolution of a 'simplified and popular form' of Sanskrit Now, the Dewan cannot possibly be unaware of the work that is going on in the Mysore State and all over South India for spreading a knowledge of Hindi. A well-informed man like him cannot be ignorant of the fact that Hindi, by its being the mother tongue of a very large proportion of Indians and by its being closely allied to all North Indian languages, is the only possible common national language for India.

While he implicitly voted against English as a possible common language for India by turning his attention to Sanskrit for the purpose, it is curious that he should have said nothing with regard to Hindi when he raised the topic of a common language for India. It may be hoped from the indications to be gathered from the speech referred to, that he will fall into line with the advanced opinion of the country in favour of Hindi as the "lingua franca" for India, for in addition to possessing all the advantages of a 'simplified form of Sanskrit', Hindi possesses the inestimable advantage of being a language already in use and the still greater advantage of being the mother tongue of our Mussalman brethren too.—Yours etc.

PUNDIT SIDHANATH PANT.

Bangalore, Feb. 9

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